The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1837. NO. 14.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches, and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, railroads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, George Pocock, Senior, of Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have made, ordained, authorised, nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, authorise, nominate, constitute and appoint, Brice Hobbs of Anne Arundel county, and state aforesaid, my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name, and for my own proper use and benefit, to buy, sell, barter, bargain, ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive of and from all my debtors, and any other person or persons whomsoever, all such sum or sums, debts and demands whatsoever, which are now due, or may become due, or owing unto me the said George Pocock, Senior, by and from all the said debtors, and to have, use and take, all lawful ways and means in my name, or otherwise, for the recovery thereof by arrest, distress, or otherwise, and to compound and agree for the same, and acquittance or other discharges for the same, for me and in my name to make, bargain, sell and deliver, and to do all other lawful acts or things whatsoever concerning the premises as fully, in every respect as if I myself were present at the doing thereof—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven

GEORGE POCOCK, Senr. (Seal.)

March 16. 5 4w.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our *pride* and *pleasure* to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

MR BASIL SHEPHARD having declined business in favour of the subscriber, he embraces this opportunity to solicit the patronage of his numerous and highly respectable customers; he would have solicited them previous to leaving Annapolis in August last, had it not been that Mr. B S. still continued in business. I now embrace this opportunity to return my humble acknowledgments to my friends in Annapolis and the county, for the decided preference they have given to my work over all others. Those who may still wish their

CLOTHES Cut and Made in the most Elegant Style,

At the Shortest Notice, and at the Lowest Prices,

can be accommodated by calling and leaving their measures when visiting Baltimore, or on Mr Basil Shephard, Annapolis, who will take pleasure in measuring them, and transmitting their orders to me. He will also have all work delivered that is for Annapolis or the County. I would not forget to return my sincere acknowledgments to my friends for the highly honourable certificates they were pleased to give me of citizenship while amongst them.

JACOB BASFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 6, North Gay street, Baltimore.
Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1837.—tf.

THE CULTIVATOR,
AND
COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT.

☞ Subscriptions to THE CULTIVATOR and COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT received at the Post Office, Annapolis, by

A. COWAN.

POETRY.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

WALK WITH THE LORD.

BY MRS L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"At evening time it shall be light." *Zach.* xiv. 7v.

WALK with the Lord at morn,
When every scene is fair,
While opening buds the boughs adorn,
And fragrance fills the air;
Before the rosy dawn, awake,
And in thy being's pride,
Thy first young blush of beauty, make,
Omnipotence thy guide.

Walk with the Lord at noon,
When fervid suns are high,
And Pleasure with her treacherous boon,
Allureth manhood's eye,—
Then, with the diamond shield of prayer,
Thy soul's opposers meet,
And crush the thorns of sin and care
That find the pilgrim's feet.

Walk with the Lord at eve,
When twilight dews descend,
And Nature seems a shroud to weave,
As for some smitten friend;
While slow the lonely moments glide
On mournful wing away,
Press closer, closer to His side,
For He shall be thy stay.

Even shouldst thou linger still
Till midnight spreads its pall,
And Age laments with bosom chill
Its buried earthly all,
Thy wither'd eyes a signal bright
Beyond the grave shall see,
For He, who maketh darkness light,
Thy God, shall walk with thee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Western Weekly Review.

CAN YOU CHARGE?

Why, enquires a friend,—why did Colonel Cahal ask his men, in the bloody and ever memorable battle of the Wahoo swamp, "Can you charge?"—Should he not have *ordered* it, if necessary, without any enquiry whatever? Certainly,—and he would have done so under ordinary circumstances. But what was his position? In front of a most desperate and savage foe—negroes and Indians—upwards of 400 in number, all panting to drink the blood of the noble little band he commanded:—flanked in the rear and on the left,—he stood with the almost inevitable certainty of meeting death in its most dreadful form. Thirty-eight men, from the "Franklin Independent Blues," the Maury county "White Guards," and the Spy company, commanded by George A. Wilson, we are informed by Mr. Henry W. Smith, constituted his whole force. He might have ordered a retreat,—but the men of Tennessee went there to fight:—RETREAT was not a word to be found in their military discipline. He might have ORDERED a charge, but it seemed like plunging the faithful and brave hearted fellows beside him, into a bloody and horrible grave. The moment was one of deep peril and responsibility. Confident, however, in their unanimity and determination to die by each other's side, and proudly aware that every heart beat with a kindred pulsation—that every bosom burned with the same earnest and patriotic devotion;—he pointed to the foe, and shouted with bold and fearless energy, "CAN YOU CHARGE?" And loud, above the yell of the savage or the thunder of their guns, came the immediate and unanimous response, from every soldier in that "forlorn hope,"—CHARGE! And promptly was it done. Totally unprepared for such a masterly manoeuvre, and unable to resist the impetuosity of its execution, the Indians fled in every direction, and were soon hid in the dark recesses of the hammock. We regret that we cannot correctly ascertain, for publication, the name of every man engaged in the "charge." Honours, unfading honours, to the men and the leader by their side, who in that dark and stormy hour of trial, so nobly sustained the honour and character of TENNESSEE. Captain John E. Crouch, from whom we learn most of these particulars, speaks with all a soldier's enthusiastic pride and generous feeling, of Colonel Cahal's fearless conduct and noble daring in that terrific conflict. Intellectual ability, and mental and moral qualifications of the highest order, all knew him to be possessed of;—and his manly and soldier like conduct during the whole of the Florida and Alabama campaign, has amply fulfilled the expectations of his friends, and more than sustained the high and honourable character he had acquired at home. Not only Maury and Williamson, but our whole State may well be proud of her chivalrous and patriotic son.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

A lady by the name of London, particularly attached to the study of nature, had a fancy to attempt to hatch an egg by the natural heat of her bosom. Having selected one of a favorite breed, and put it into a flannel bag, she placed it between her breasts, carefully attending at night to secure that portion of warmth necessary to perfect existence, during incubation. At length the time came to relieve the ardent chick from the brittle cell of its confinement, the moment was perceptible by the appearance of its little beak through the large end of the shell—but lest an injury should arise to the animal by too precipitate a wish to emancipate it from its prison, the lady frequently applied a drop of water to the bill of her nursling, till at last it had acquired strength to effect its own deliverance.

It appeared in every respect as perfect as if it had been reared by its natural mother; but its foster parent, not thinking her task finished, attended to its feeding with the utmost assiduity; vigilantly protected it from the cold; and in due time had the pleasure to find it a fine henbird, of perfect growth and beauty.

In the course of three years it has lain 300 eggs, and brought up several broods of chickens and one of ducks; but its singular habits are yet to be remarked and are well deserving the notice of the curious in natural history. Its domestic qualities are numerous. It constantly prefers the house and the company of its kind protector to that of its own species, and shews a desire to accompany her wherever she goes.

This extraordinary hen obtained the name of Fanny, seems to understand its mistress's language, and by marks of affection shows it is not insensible to gratitude. In a word it appears to have lost many of the natural habitudes of its kind, to have acquired some of the best qualities of the human race—a sense of attachment, and a desire to render itself agreeble.—*Anonymous.*

A FORTUNE MADE BY ACCIDENT.

I once knew a man, who died immensely rich, who traced all his good fortune to a rusty nail, which he preserved with a sort of pious veneration. The links between what he was and what he had been, concatenated thus.

He *had* been a small carpenter and being employed upon a small job at a gentleman's house, when he had completed it, he received his money and went about his business. But he had not proceeded far on his way home, ere he recollected that he had forgotten to draw a large crooked nail which protruded very awkwardly, and he returned to remove it. Just as he was approaching the door he heard a loud scream. Looking up he saw the infant and only child of the gentleman falling from one of the attic windows, where the nursery maid had been carelessly playing with it, when by a sudden spring it escaped from her grasp. With equal presence of mind and dexterity he received the child in his arms, broke the shock of its descent, *and saved it from being dashed in pieces.* The grateful father requited the invaluable service (for he doated on the babe, because it was the sole memorial of the dead mother who bore it) with a munificent sum of money, which enabled him to embark largely in his business, and thus lay the foundation of the great wealth he afterwards accumulated. But he always maintained that it was the rusty nail which in reality made his fortune.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A PORTRAIT PAINTER.

"THE FAMILY PICTURE!"

It was a lovely morning, and the calm of the country slept deliciously around, when I arrived at the ancient and stately home of my best and earliest patron. Descended from a long line of knightly ancestors, Sir Sobert V——was, in the noblest sense of the appellation, a "good old English gentleman!" for, to the hospitality and frankness which belong to that honoured name, he added the knowledge of a man of the world, and the refinement of a man of taste. It was the wish of Sir Robert that I *should paint* him a 'family picture;' and as with graceful pride Lady E——introduced me to her children, I felt that imagination could not have pictured a more exquisite beauty than that which I beheld, and which, in its varied forms, made them the loveliest group I had ever seen. One only differed in character and expression sufficiently to call for an observation; it was the orphan nephew of Lady V——

The hours which I passed in the midst of that happy family are amongst the brightest of my life, and when at length my picture was completed, it was with feelings of sincere regret that I left a spot where sorrow and discord seemed unknown, even in name.

Little did I dream of the realities that were soon to change that vision—the young and beautiful beings who were blooming on my canvass. Their gentle mother first fell a sacrifice to the fearful scourge which had made young Edward D——an orphan! The rich warm blood which mantled on the cheek of the eldest boy soon dyed the crimson fields of Spain, and his dark flashing eyes closed amid shouts of 'victory! The rest—all, but one—ere long rank beneath the fatal summoner which had deprived them of a mother; theirs was the panting breath, the beaming eyes and flushing cheeks, so beautiful—in death.

One, whose calm and thoughtful face seemed to proclaim that even in early youth the spirit was not of this world, sank as he was reaping the first fruits of a genius too mighty for his slender frame.

One was called from the triumphs of a first season to exchange its sweet sounds for silence—its brightness for a shroud—love for the grave!

Another . . . . . but it matters not, all died, as I have said, save one, the youngest and the loveliest! Her father strove to live—for her—but even this very anxiety might have hastened *another* fate; and mourners, in deed and in truth,' shortly after bore the broken-hearted Sir Robert to his tomb!

During the fearful sorrows of my beloved patron I had been laboring on and had only heard, at the most sad conclusion, that the young Helen V——was heiress to her father's wealth; a small portion only having passed with the title to a distant relation.

Years passed away, and I mixed much in the gay world, for I had won that which is courted and flattered by the great—a name.

One night I was standing amidst the gay crowds assembled at the Duchess of——'s seeking an artist's inspiration in the fair faces before me, when, familiarised as I am with beauty, I was struck by one bright particular star,' standing near a vase filled with flowers; she had turned away from a crowd of admirers to address a young and elegant looking man, whose pale cheek flushed as her eyes met his.

Tall, and slightly formed, every look and movement was grace;—the dark deep eyes, so beautiful in their pure brightness, the cheek, whose rich tint came and went at every word, the fascination of her exquisite smile, but more than all, a *something which seemed like* the memory of some half-forgotten dream, induced me to ask her name.

"Not know her! the beauty! the heiress—*Helen V*——!" was the astonished answer.

Delighted, yet sorrowing over the past,—I procured an introduction, and she welcomed me as the friend of her father. For some moments we conversed upon indifferent subjects, when suddenly turning round, she said,

"You must allow me to present to you my cousin, Edward D——; he is altered—since to—since you"—she hesitated—"since those happy days."

She stopped; and as her thoughts flew back to the 'Family Picture,' and her now deserted home, her bright face was clouded by the deepest sorrow.

From that time I frequently met her, and found her cousin at her side; but it grieved me to remark that, by his wasting frame and brightening eye, he too, seemed to be a 'stricken deer!'

One day he came to my studio—and slowly and sadly did he tell me that he had been ordered to Madeira, as a 'last chance, a forlorn hope;' and that he wished his picture *to be to his lovely cousin a frail memorial of one* who had loved her from her earliest childhood."

As I sketched the traits of the young and gallant Edward D——, I felt that, if consumption is *sad* in woman, it is far more fearful, when its death-grasp is laid on the 'strong man.'

The picture sealed the fate of Helen V——.

What passed when it was given I know not, but Helen, the beauty and the heiress, left her bright orbit, left her home, though one of wealth and of pride, to soothe the last hours, to pillow the dying head of her cousin!

For a long time she, too, hovered on the brink of the lonely and distant grave, to which she had consigned her husband; but youth prevailed in the long struggle; and, recovering by slow degrees, she returned to England; and she now dwells in her father's halls—in silence and in solitude—a mourner and a widow.

The 'Family Picture' alone remains to tell what once *has* been; and *when, in her hours of* sorrow, she looks upon the bright faces still smiling *there*—how must she feel—alone.

AN UNDERSTANDING HEARER.

A couple of old ladies—very pious and very ignorant—having attended upon an evening religious lecture of favorite minister, at the close of the same, turned their footsteps homeward. After commenting upon his edifying manner of holding forth, his gifts in prayer, &c. &c. one of the twain exclaimed—

"Well, after all, Mrs So-and-so, I didn't quite understand what the minister meant, when he told about one *being circumvented.*"

"Oh, la! didn't you? Well I can easily explain it to you. Now, if I should just take and circumvent you, wouldn't you then be circumvented?"

"Oh, dear! yes! It's perfectly plain now. Strange that I didn't see into it before!"

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,
March 22d, 1837.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,
WM. H. FRANKLIN, Cash.

March 23—— R 3w.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Exr.
JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Exr.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS,
Thursday, April 6, 1837.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

At an Election held at the Assembly Room on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were elected to compose the Corporation of this city.

For Mayor,
John Miller.

For Recorder,
John Johnson.

For Aldermen,
Richard Swann,
Robert Welch, of Ben.
Thomas S. Alexander,
Somerville Pinkney,
Thomas G. Waters.

For Common Councilmen,
James Murray,
Daniel T. Hyde,
Nicholas H. Green,
George Franklin,
David S. Caldwell,
Nicholas Brewer of Jno.
Daniel Hart.

[*Communicated.*]

The instructor of the primary school in Annapolis, who is a brother of the Editor of "the Common School Assistant," has brought with him a few copies of some of the books which have been compiled for the use of the primary or common schools in New York. They are compiled by some of the most learned practical men in that state, and will be found on examination to be admirably fitted for youth, and it may be added, grown people also. It may be rendering to many an essential service to let it be known that it is in the power of Mr. Taylor to procure for schools or individuals any number of any of them which may be wanted.—The series, when completed, is designed to comprise elementary works on Agriculture, Social and Civil duties, Political Economy, Science of Legislation, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Zoology, Geology, and the Physical, Moral and Intellectual nature of man. Among the books already published, are "First Lessons in Political Economy," price 37½ cents—"The Farmer's School Book," 50 cents—"A Help to Young Writers," 37½ cents—"The Prussian School System, and the Organization and Administration of the School System of New York," 50 cents—"District School," price 100 cents, &c. Among the rest there is an "Exposition of the Constitution of the United States, and the forms of Government of the different parts of the World," price 12½ cents. Of the latter it is said, "Though this little book is more particularly intended for the use of schools and for the benefit of the rising generation, it will be found a convenient pocket companion for every citizen as a book of reference, inasmuch as all the principles of our excellent constitution are embodied and placed under their proper heads." It is obvious that such books are the most fit for our elementary schools, public and private, and ought forthwith to be adopted in all of them if it be designed that those schools shall be of benefit to those who go to them. "In a country like ours," it is said, "where no other distinctions ought to exist than those of real merit, where all are equally eligible to the highest office in the gift of the people, and where each individual has a voice in our common country, it is obvious that the diffusion of useful knowledge, especially among youth, is the only means of perpetuating the blessings we enjoy." If then we are to continue to be a free people, it is every man's duty, according to the measure of influence he possesses, to endeavour to introduce such books into our elementary schools, and to take care that those who teach them are competent to the task which they undertake. It is obvious too, that such books, though prepared for youth, will, it need be especially useful to their parents, if they have not time to read larger works. To those who, because they have been to schools and colleges, suppose that they are men of education, though in this they are mistaken, and even to the really educated man in "setting his mind a thinking," and enabling him at once to remember and apply the principles which are to determine his conduct in public or private life,

"The District School" above spoken of, is designed in the language of John Duer, Esquire, "to enforce the duty and necessity of extending to all the benefits of education in the full and true sense of the term—to expose the defects of the system of primary instruction which now prevails, and to suggest some of the appropriate remedies." "The subjects of which it well and ably treats, are far more important than the topics which are usually discussed in our halls of legislation, and which dignified by the eloquence of statesmen and exaggerated by the arts of public declaimers have sometimes fixed the attention and agitated the passions of the whole community." The subjects treated of are "The duties of parents in educating their children—The qualification of teachers—Duties of those who have a general superintendance over common schools—Teaching should be made a profession—Seminaries for teachers—The government and discipline of a school—The best method of teaching spelling and reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, grammar, history, &c.—Conventions of teachers—Location and structure of school houses—Duties we owe to each other and to our country, &c.

The above statement of the contents of the book must show its value to teachers as well as to trustees of our common schools, and to all who really feel an interest in the education of the people. It will prove that the people have other interests than those which the politicians discuss, and that it is quite as well for those who do not expect an office to attend to their own interests as to suffer themselves to be led astray by men who have the votes of the people, but care not when placed in office to study and promote their real interests. Such books will make the common people quite as wise as very many of those who think themselves the best qualified to be lawgivers, councillors and governors.

What has yet been done in Maryland for the promotion of education has been worse than doing nothing, and one reason for it is, that those who have been sent to the legislature did not themselves know what ought to be done.—Let the people read the last named book and then the reports of our committees on education and laws for the promotion of education, and they cannot fail to conclude that until our lawgivers will take the trouble to study and understand the nature, defects and excellencies of the various systems of education which have been in operation, it is just as impossible for our assembly men (no matter what amount of funds they have at their disposal) to devise a good system of education as it would be for such Solomons to "extract sunbeams from cucumbers."

Unless the people will take care of themselves and take the trouble to understand their real interests, it is an idle expectation that those who flatter them on and before election day will be very anxious to study them.

A few dollars most men can afford to spare, in order to purchase invaluable reading for themselves and their children. Those who cannot, had better in bestowing their votes take care that they give them to those who know the value of useful instruction and will provide it at the public expense.

AGRICOLA.

APPOINTMENTS FOR BALTIMORE CONFERENCE—March, 1837.

Baltimore District—John Davis, P. E.

Baltimore City,	Baltimore city,	A. Griffith, T. M'Gee, E. Dorsey, J. W. Richardson, T. Summers,
	North Baltimore	C. A. Davis, S. McMullen
	East do	H. Furlong, J. Merrikon J. Frye, *sup.*
	West do	Jos White, D Thomas
	Balt Precincts	To be supplied
	Sharp st. & Asbu.	P Rescorl
	Seamen's U. Bet.	J. Smith
Baltimore Circuit		T. B. Sargent, J. Poisal
Severn,		Wm. Hank, J. Guyer. A. A. Reese, *sup.*
Annapolis		R. S Vinton
West River		J. A. Gere, J. Housewort
Calvert		W. H. Coffin, W. G. Deal
St. Mary's		W. S. Evans, B. H. Nadal
Bladensburg		F. Macartney J. Clarke
Mattawoman Miss.		W Edmonds
Ebenezer		B N. Brown, R. T. Nixon
Montgomery		James Reily, J. Young
Patapsco		R. Brown, J A. Henning

Potomac District—John Bear, P. E.

Alexandria	S. G. Roszel, L. F. Morgan,
Foundry	W. Hamilton C. B. Tippett
Georgetown	H. Slicer, J H. Hanson, *sup.*
Rock Creek	B. Barry
Fairfax	E. R. Veitch, E. P. Phelps
Leesburg	To be supplied
Loudon	J A. Collins, N. J. B. Morgan
Warrenton	J. V. Rigden, W. Howe
Stafford	G. C. Brook, G. D. Chenowith
Fredericksburg	N. Head
Westmoreland	T Wheeler, T. A Morgan
Lancaster	C. B Young, J. Houghawout

Rockingham District—N. Wilson, P. E.

Rockingham	J. C. Lyon, Wm. Mck. Ward
Staunton	J S. Martin
Augusta	S. Smith, G. L. Brown
Rocky Spring	Z. Jordan
Lexington	G. W. Humphries, J. H. Linn
Fincastle	A. A. Eskridge, L Monroe
Christiansburg	J. Plotner, W. Rhor
Monroe	J. Lanius
Covington	J. W. Osborne, A. G. Chepowith
Lewisburg	W. Wickes
Lewisburg Circiut	C. Hartman, J. Stine
Huntersville	J McEnally
Franklin	F. M. Mills, J. T. Dyerle

Winchester District—D. Steele, P. E.

Winchester Station	J. Gucst
Winchester Circuit	T. H. W. Monroe, W. G. Eggleston, W. Munroe *sup.*
Jefferson	J Larkin, M. G. Hamilton
Harper's Ferry	George Hildt
Berkely	Jas. Watts, W. Evans
Hillsborough	G. Morgan, J. Berkely
Bath	G. W. Beems, J. Gamble
Springfield	H. Holland
South Branch	D. Kennison, W. T. Norfolk
Moorfield	J. M. Greer, J. Brade
Woodstock	M. Gohoen, D. Trout
Luray	T. S. Harding
Lost River Mission	J W. Cullum

Chambersburg District—R. Cadden, P. E.

Chambersburg	R. Bond
Waynesburg	B. M. Lipscomb
Hagerstown	Wm. B. Edwards
Boonsborough	J. L. Gibbon
Clearspring	J. Clary, J. M. Jones.
Alleghany	P. D. Lipscomb, J. Hodges
Cumberland	C. Perkinson
Bedford	P. McEnally, T. C. Hayes
Lyttlestown	E. H. Allen, T. S. Morris
Mifflin	G. Berkstresser, J. McKeehan
Bloomfield	D. Shaver, J. Stansbury
Shippensburg	William H. Enos

Northumberland Dist—J. Miller, P. E.

Sunbury	H. G. Dill, C. E. Browne
Beaver's Mead, Mis.	J. S. Lee
Hollidaysburg	J. Bowen
Williamsburg	J. Forrest, R. Beers
Lewistown	Henry Tarring
Lewistown Circuit	J. Munroe, J. Ball
Berwick	J. Sanks, G. Guyer
Danville	S. Ellis, S. Hilderbrand
Northumberland	C. Kalbfus, John Hall
Lycoming	T. Tannyhill I. T. Stratten
Dellefonte	J. Rhodes, R. W. H. Brent
Clearfield	J. Anderson
Huntingdon	J. Stevens, T. H. Buey
West Branch Miss.	S. V. Blake

Carlisle District—A. Hemphill, P. E.

Carlisle Station	G. G. Cookman
Carlisle Circuit	J. Gruber, W. O. Lunsden
York	T. Reily
Shrewsbury	J Ewing, J. W. Cronin
Hartford	I. Collins, Elijuff Miller,
Great Falls	H. Best, O. Ege, T. J Dorsey, *sup.*
Liberty	W Prettyman, T. Myers
Frederick City	S. Bryson
Frederick Circuit	Wm. Butler, J. Parker, J. Reed *sup.*
Gettysburg	Amos Smith, J. H. Brown

Thomas C. Thornton, Agent for Dickinson College. Daniel Hartman, Samuel H. Mullen and Thomas L. Hoyle transferred to Virginia Conference.

☞Next Baltimore Annual Conference to be held in East Baltimore, March 14, 1838.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

It was originally provided by the Constitution that each member of the Electoral College should vote for two persons for President and Vice President, without designating the particular office of either. The one having the highest number of votes was declared to be President, and the one having the next highest number, Vice President. This however, was found inconvenient in practice, and in 1801 was abandoned for the better system now in operation, by which the Electors name in their ballots the person voted for as Vice President.

Since the Declaration of Independence there have been twelve Presidential elections, exclusive of the present, and in only two cases has the choice devolved upon Congress. The first was in 1801, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had an equal number of votes in the Electoral College, and the second in 1825, when the Electoral votes were so divided between Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Wm. H. Crawford, and Henry Clay, that neither had a majority. The following schedule will show the number of votes received by the principal candidates at each election from the origin of the government to the present time

First Term, 1789. Electors 69. George Washington was therefore declared elected to the Presidency, and John Adams to the Vice Presidency.

Second Term, 1793. Electors 135. George Washington had 132 votes, and was elected President; John Adams 77, and was elected Vice President. The next highest candidate was George Clinton, who received 50 votes.

Third Term, 1797. Electors 138. John Adams received 71 votes, and was elected President; Thomas Jefferson 69, and was elected Vice President. The next highest candidate was Thomas Pinckney, who received 59 votes, and after him Aaron Burr, who received 30.

Fourth Term, 1801. Electors 138. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each 73 votes, John Adams 65, and Charles C. Pinckney 64. There being no choice of President, the election was carried into the House of Representatives, and on the 36th ballot, Thomas Jefferson received the votes of nine States out of, 16, and was declared elected. Aaron Burr was declared elected Vice President.

Fifth Term, 1805. Electors 176. The new system of voting introduced. Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President; George Clinton 162 votes for Vice President; and were elected. Charles C. Pinckney, the only other candidate for the Presidency, received 14 votes, and Rufus King 14 votes for the Vice Presidency.

Sixth Term, 1809. Electors 176. James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were accordingly elected.

Seventh Term, 1813. Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton, 89. Elbridge Gerry 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry elected.

Eighth Term, 1817. Electors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 24; Daniel D. Tompkins 138 votes, for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins elected.

Ninth Term, 1821. Electors 232. James Monroe received 231 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218 for Vice President.

Tenth Term, 1825. Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Quincy Adams 84; Wm. H. Crawford 41; Henry Clay 37. Neither candidate having a majority, the election was carried into the House, where, on the first ballot, John Quincy Adams received the votes of 13 States out of 24, and was declared elected. Seven States voted for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice President by the Electoral College, having received 182 votes. The next highest candidates were N. Sandford, who received 30 votes, and Nathaniel Macon, who received 24.

Eleventh Term, 1829. Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 178 votes for President, and John Quincy Adams 83. John C. Calhoun 171 votes for Vice President, and Richard Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun elected.

Twelfth Term, 1833. Electors 286. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President; Henry Clay 49; John Floyd 11; William Wirt 7, Martin Van Buren received 189 votes for Vice President; John Sergeant 49; William Wilkins 30; Henry Lee 11; Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren elected.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Thirteenth Term, 1837. Electors 294 if Michigan be counted; 291 without Michigan. If the vote of Michigan be counted, Martin Van Buren of New York received 170 votes for President; without Michigan he received 167 votes, William Henry Harrison of Ohio, 73; Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee, 26; Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, 14; Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina, 11. Was before elected President.—Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. If the vote of Michigan be counted, received 147 votes for Vice President; without Michigan he received 144 votes; Francis Granger of New York, 77; John Tyler of Virginia, 47; William Smith of Alabama, 23; no person elected Vice President by the electoral colleges. Immediately after the announcement of the vote by the President of the Senate, the Senate retired from the House of Representatives, and proceeded, according to the Constitution of the United States to elect a Vice President. Forty-nine Senators were present and voted. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, received 33 votes, and Francis Granger of New York, 16 votes. Richard M. Johnson was declared elected.

Presidents of the U. S.	*Term of Service.*	*Birth.*	*Death.*	*Age. yrs. mo. da.*
George Washington, of Virginia,	from 1789 to 1797.	Feb. 22, 1732.	Dec. 14, 1799.	67 9 22
John Adams, of Massachusetts,	from 1797 to 1801.	Oct. 19, 1735.	July 4, 1826.	90 8 15
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	from 1801 to 1809.	April 13, 1743.	July 4, 1826.	83 2 21
James Madison, of Virginia.	from 1809 to 1817.	March 16, 1751.	June 28, 1836.	85 3 13
James Monroe, of Virginia,	from 1817 to 1825.	April 28, 1758.	July 4, 1831.	73 2 6
John Quincy Adams, of Mass.	from 1825 to 1829.	July 10, 1767.		
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee,	from 1829 to 1837.	March 15, 1767.		
Martin Van Buren, of New York,	from 1837	December 5, 1782.		

PRESENT CABINET.

John Forsyth, of Georgia, Secretary of State.
Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Secretary of Treasury.
Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, Secretary of War.
Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.
Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, Attorney General.
Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, Post-Master General.

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the aggregate of Expenditure, and each general charge in Anne-Arundel County for the year 1836.

Pensioners,	$3,171
Bridges,	41
Public Roads,	3,972
Jurors to the County Court,	1,500
Public Ferries,	700
Orphans Court,	591 74
Bailiffs to the County Court,	139 50
State Witnesses,	76 33

SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

Lewis Sutton, per account,	$22 18
Lewis Sutton, per account for 1835,	3 81
Benjamin Watkins, per account,	4 56
Benjamin Watkins, Chief Justice of the Magistrates Court in the 2d District,	20 53
Caleb White, Associate do do	20
Stephen Beard, do do do	20
Rinaldo Pindell, per account,	2 28
William O'Hara, Chief Justice of the Magistrates Court in the 1st District,	4 17
Rinaldo Pindell, Associate do do	18
William J. W. Compton, do do do	20
Joseph Nicholson, per account,	4 04
Roger Tydings, per account,	13 73
John Young, per account,	7
Charles Boone, Collector, for Insolvencies for 1834 and 1835,	93 35
Charles R Stewart, Chief Justice of the Magistrates Court in the 3d Election District,	9
Frederick Rawlings, Associate do do	2
Thomas Robinson, do do do	2
Samuel Nichols, per account,	1 [illegible]
John Thompson, Collector, for Insolvencies for 1835,	13[illegible] 01
John Thompson, Collector, per account	[illegible]4
Nathan Shipley, per account,	1 93
Mortimer Dorsey, Thomas Burgess and Charles W. Hood, Justices of the Magistrates Court in District No. [illegible],	41 06
Daniel Hart, per account,	20
R. Wilson, Jr. per account, (Balto.)	16
Thomas Kell, Clerk Baltimore City Court, per account,	34 45
John Berryman, Cryer do per account,	2 06
H. S. Sanderson, Sheriff do. per account,	15 21
Francis M. Jarboe, per account use James Iglehart,	2
James Boyle, Prosecutor, per account,	318 33
William Brewer, per account,	1 37
Martin F. Revell, per account,	11 43
William Brewer, Chief Justice Magistrates Court, Annapolis,	15 16
Thomas G. Waters, Associate do do	28
Edward Dubois, do do do	22
James Iglehart per account,	140 53
Robert Welch of Ben., Sheriff, per account,	467 49
Gotleb I. Grammer, care of the Court House,	100
William S. Green, for expenses and compensation under the act for the Conveyance of Process,	125
William S. Green, Clerk, per account,	437 16
Henry Coulter, Cryer, per account,	8 97
Thomas King, Cryer, per account use James Iglehart,	4 76
John S. Selby, Chief Justice Magistrates Court, District No. 3,	15 97
Commissioners for A. A. County for covering to a Bridge over the Patuxent on the Columbia Turnpike Road,	150
William S. Green for Index to the Pub. [illegible]	

Commissioners for A. A. County,	1,800
Akron Duvall, per account,	6
Commissioners for A. A. County on account to Court House,	500
Judges and Clerks of Elections,	3,865 97
Constables Salaries, &c.	877
Alms House,	849 06
Jail,	3,000
Commissioners and Clerk,	364 62
Lunatic Paupers,	654
Burying Paupers,	100
Crows Heads,	218 62
Commissioners for A. A. County under the Act of Assembly relating to the People of Colour,	334
Collectors Commission,	1,388 60
Surplus,	470 97
Amount of Levy,	$23,143 43
Commissioners of Primary Schools and Clerk,	4,075
Collectors Commission,	253 64
	$4,328 64
Amount of Levy,	4,227 38
Deficit,	$101 26

By order of the Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County.

R. J. COWMAN, Clerk.

APPOINTMENTS

Made by the Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County at their March Session 1837.

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.

Robert W. Kent, William O'Hara, Joseph Nicholson, Richard Stockett, Ramsay Waters and George McNeir.

SUPERVISORS OF THE PUBLIC ROADS.

John S. Camden, Thomas R. Beard, Richard Sellman, John Beard, Richard G. Holliday, Francis Baldwin, Philip Pindell, John T. Richardson, William Urquhart, Samuel Duvall, Solomon G. Chaney, Thomas R. Cross, Benjamin Sunderland, Francis Bird, Thomas W. Tayman, John M. Welch, Abner Linthicum, Frederick Rawlings, John W. Ijams, Nicholas Woodward, William Gardner of Geo., Zachariah Johnson, James Webb, William Linthicum, Seth W. Warfield, Anthony Smith, Richard Warfield, Samuel Nichols, William Moore, James Sykes, Isaac Richardson, Samuel Brown of Jno. R., Nathan Shipley, James A. Meredith, John Fisher, Asbury Peddicord, Humphrey Dorsey, George L. Stockett, Reese Williams, Nathan Dorsey, and Chas Carroll.

CONSTABLES.

For the First Election District—William Urquhart, Bennett Thomas, and Roger Phipps.

For the Second Election District—Osborn Belt, and John Meek.

For the Third Election District—Charles Boone, Zachaus Pumphrey, and Thomas Yewell.

For the Fourth Election District—Benjamin Clarke, William Phelps, and Jesse Conway.

For the Fifth Election District—Singleton Meekbee, William Haines, Joseph Murphey, and Richard Wells, Jr.

For the Sixth Election District—Peregrine Holle, Bela Warfield, and Albert G. Shipley.

City of Annapolis—Samuel Evans, Thomas King.

INSPECTORS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

John Mercer, Joseph N. Stockett, Joseph Howard, John S. Sellman, Benjamin Watkins, Jeremiah Hughes, John Gideot of H., Thomas Robinson, John L. Moore, Dashiel W. Merriott, Dr. Gustavus McElhiney, Andrew Elliott, Jr., Richard G. Stockett, Charles W. Dorsey, Charles Carroll, Thomas Hood, James B. Mathews, and Mortimer Dorsey.

Daniel Murray, Commissioner of Primary Schools in the place of Charles R. Stewart, removed out of the county.

COLLECTORS OF THE TAX.

John Board, Jr. Collector in the First Collection District.

Philemon Warfield, Collector in the Second Collection District.

Thomas C. Miller, Collector in the Third Collection District.

Lewis N. Sewell, Collector in the Fourth Collection District.

Amount of Levy $23,143 43—Rate of Tax per $100, 31 cents.

Primary School Tax $4,075—Rate of Tax per $100, 6 cents.

NOTICE.

ANNAPOLIS, April 4th, 1837.

THE subscribers acting under a resolution of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals until the 25th instant, to contract for the following work:

1. For the painting the wood work of the House of Delegates, and its adjacent Committee Room.

2 For painting the wood work of the Chamber in the State House commonly called the Old Armory.

3. For painting the wood work of the Chamber of the Court of Appeals.

4 For painting the exterior wood work of the State House, including the Dome, Cupola and Spire.

5. For building a Wood House, corresponding in size, design, materials and workmanship, with the Gun House, including the foundation—to be erected parallel with the Gun House at the N. E. gate of the State House lot.

The proposals for painting should state the prices for two coats, and also for three.

The colours will be the same as those last used on the building, and the materials to be of the purest and best quality.

The painting of the Court of Appeals room must be finished on or before the 15th May; and the residue of the work by the 1st of September next.

Bond with security will be required for the use of good merchantable materials of first quality, and completion of the work in faithful, workmanship manner, within the time specified. The proposals should state the names of the sureties, and the terms of each piece of work, (according to the foregoing enumeration) separately.

R. W. GILL,
W. G. TUCK,
Sw.

April 6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, will be opened on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Banking House of the Farmers Bank of Maryland in the city of Annapolis, at the Compting Room of A. & J. Ellicott in the city of Baltimore, and at the Store of Amos A. Williams at Savage Village, in Anne Arundel county, and will be continued open until Wednesday the 3d day of May next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of each day.

The charter requires that one dollar shall be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

AMOS A. WILLIAMS,
LEONARD IGLEHART,
A RANDALL,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
GEORGE WELLS,
ELIAS ELLICOTT.

Annapolis, April 6, 1837.

The Republican, (Annapolis,) the Baltimore Chronicle, Republican, and American, will insert the above twice a week until the 3d of May next.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, his Plantation in South River Neck, containing a little upwards of

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

It is beautifully situated; a particular description of its advantages is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to purchasing. The terms will be accommodating—about one third cash will be required, the balance in one and two years. Should the above Land not be sold by Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, of which notice will be given, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, at the hour of eleven o'clock. For further information apply to the subscriber, at his residence

JOS. N. STOCKETT.

April 6 ts.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 18th day of April instant, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R J. COWMAN, Clk.

April 6. R. tm.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, George Pocock, Senior, of Anne Arundel county, and State of Maryland, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have made, ordained, authorised, nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, authorise, nominate, constitute and appoint, Brice Hobbs of Anne Arundel county, and state aforesaid, my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name, and for my own proper use and benefit, to buy, sell, barter, bargain, ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive of and from all my debtors, and any other person or persons whomsoever, all such sum or sums, debts and demands whatsoever, which are now due, or may become due, or owing unto me the said George Pocock, Senior, by and from all the said debtors, and to have, use and take, all lawful ways and means in my name, or otherwise, for the recovery thereof by arrest, distress, or otherwise, and to compound and agree for the same, and acquittance or other discharges for the same, for me and in my name to make, bargain, sell and deliver, and to do all other lawful acts or things whatsoever concerning the premises as fully, in every respect as if I myself were present at the doing thereof.—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

GEORGE POCOCK, Senr. (Seal.)

March 16. 3w.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 300 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

March 23.

ST. MARY'S HALL,
GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY,
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. ASA EATON, D D.,* as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. SUSAN EATON, as Matron, and Miss ELLEN ROTTON,† as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty five per cent will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the Church.* Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen.—Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged $12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above,—for instruction in the French language, $7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,)—in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $16 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish *the domestic character.* It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. ASA EATON, D D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

**From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia*

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. EATON, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connexions in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar Institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned—for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian seek a Christian Parents education.

†From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss ROTTON and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

March 28th, 1837.

ON application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1837.

CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.

April 6. 6w.

DRAWS TO-DAY!

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY,

Extra Class No. 41, for 1837.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Thursday April 6, 1837.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	4,000
1	prize of	1,000
1	prize of	578
1	prize of	400
1	prize of	300
2	prizes of	200
3	prizes of	150
5	prizes of	100
10	prizes of	80
10	prizes of	60
15	prizes of	50
Lowest	prize	4

Tickets $1—Halves 50 cents.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

CAPITALS--$30,000--$10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.
CLASS No. 3, for 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, April 8, 1837.
D S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Rich and Splendid Scheme.

1	prize of	30,000
1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	6,000
1	prize of	3,140
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,500
1	prize of	2,000
50	prizes of	1,000
20	prizes of	500
20	prizes of	300
128	prizes of	200
126	prizes of	100
Lowest	prize	10

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets, $10—Hlf. $5—Qrs. $2 50.

Tickets and Shares for sale at
F. M. FARMER'S
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church-street, Annapolis.)

April 6.

A LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1837.

Rev. Henry Alesquith,

A.
Robert Annan.

B.
Dr. H. Briscoe,
Wm. N. Baker,
Robt. Jas. Brent,
Dr. Brook,
Dr. Jno. E. Barry,
Samuel Bann, (2)
Henry Bruce,
Major Isaac D. Beall,
John Brower,
David Barnum,
Dr. Thomas E. Bond,
Thos. E. Buchanan,
Absalom Bekmear,
Susan Brewer,
Wm. H. Bartley,
Geo. G. Belt, (2)
Charles C. Brice,
Dennis Boyd,
Gustavus Barber,
Miss Betty Beard.

C.
William Caton,
Elizabeth Carr,
B. Carpeter,
Sarah Caldwell,
Richard Cubbs,
Mr. Cherries,
Samuel Chamberlaine,
Richard Cromwell, (2)
Concordia Lodge,
James Cheney,
Albert Constable,
Honble. D. Claude,
Danl. Caulk,
S rah Cross,
Capt. Carney,
Sarah A. Camden,
Rachel Collingwood,
Walter Cross,
Henry Coulter, (2)
James C. Carpenter,
John C rr, (2)
John Collinson,
James W. Chaney,
Philip Clayton,
John G. Chapman,
John H. B. Charles.

D.
Thomas Duckett,
Dr. Duckett,
Henry Darnall,
Saml. Deale,
Saml. Day,
Professor Ducatel,
Dr. Alexander Duvall,
Howard M. Duvall,
Capt. Delano,
Ann H. Danvers,
Edward Dorsey,
Dr. Thos. R. Ditty,
Thos. H. Dorsey,
Caleb Dorsey,
Mrs. Sally Dorsey,
Hammond Dorsey,
Rebecca Dorsey,
J. W. Duvall,
George Dunn, (3)

E.
Gen. Thomas Emory, (3)
Hugh W. Evans.

F.
Alexander Falls,
Capt. W. Frazer,
Joshua M. Falkner.

G.
H. H. Goldsborough, (2)
Jonas Green,
Peter Giles,
Wm. Gwynn,
John C. Groome,
Thos. C. Gant,
James I. Gray.

H.
Washington Hall,
Wm. Harwood, (2)
James Hooper of N.
Samuel Harris & Co.
Rev. Hector Humphreys,
Capt. Hobbs,
Richd. S. Hardesty,
Capt. James Hickerson,
Dr. Wm. B. Hebbard,
Eliza Hopkins,
James H. Holliday,
P. H. Hopkins,
Thos. Hinces.
Jesse Holliday,
James S. Holland,
Isaac H. Hopkins,
Mary Hayden, (2)
Thos. Handy,
H. Hughes,
Mrs. Ellen Harper, (2)
Dr. James Harper, (2)
Dr. Harper,
Jacob Hurst, (2)
J. Hutton, (2)
Sarah Ann Hyde,
Dr. Hamilton S. Hawkins,
Eleanor Hopkins,
M. E. Harrison,

I.
Richd. B. Jacobs,
Elizabeth Jacobs,
Wm. Jones,
Thos. Ireland,
Leonard Iglehart,
Wm. Johnston,
James Iglehart,
Madame Seguin Nin Jonut,
F M. Jarboe, (42)

K.
Thos. D. Kennedy,
Patrick Kernes,
Thomas B. Kent,
John H. Kennard,
John Knighton,
Barnett Kitts.

L.
Miss Sarah A. Lusby,
Dr. Upton Lawrence,
Mr. Edward Lee,
John Lee,
P. G. Lochleitner,
Davy Lockerman,
Wm. League, (2)
Secretary Grand Lodge,
Stephen Lee,
Andrew Lamb, (2)
Mrs. Ann Lamdin,
Mrs. P. A. Lovely.

M.
George W. McCullough,
E. T. Massey,
Rev. George McIlhenny,
Joseph T. Mitchell, (2)
Wm. McDonald,
Capt. Andrew Mariner,
Capt. Charles Maship,
Ministers and Churches,
Charles McCarty,
Col. Joseph D. Merrick,
James Moss,
Gen. Wm. H. Marriott,
John V. L. McMahon,
Bushrod W. Marriott,
Mrs. Elizabeth Mace,
Gilbert Murdock, (2)
Wm. McNier, (8)

O.
J. J. Owen.

P.
James Plummer,
Samuel Parrot,
Joseph M. Palmer,
Mr. Peace,
G. A. Pardieaarie,
Wm. Price,
David Potts,
Walter Phelps,
Mrs. Phelps,
Wm. A. Patterson,
Rev. John Poisal,
Thos. G. Pratt.

Q.
Joseph Queen,
Elinor Queen.

R.
Charles Redick,
Mr. Reed,
Alley Reuben,
John Rhin,
Wm. Ritchor.

S.
Samuel W. Spence, (3)
Capt. Joseph Sewell,
Andrew Slices,
Mrs. Ann Stockett, (2)
Julia M. Sears,
Wm. B. Stephenson,
Miss Susan Selvey,
B. Smith,
Mr. Segar,
Mrs. Emeline Smith, (2)
Wm. A. Spencer,
Lewis N. Sewell,
Benjamin Simmes,
Francis Simmes,
John Smith,
Mr. John Smith,
Rebecca Sewell,
Charles Stewart, (3)
Dr. John H. Sellman,
Capt. J. Sands,
Mr. Swain.

T.
Lewis Tyllings,
Mary Terry,
Wm. Thompson,
Eleanor Thompson,
Mrs. Thompson,
Chary Benan Tuckle,
J. M. Tate,
Thos. Toulear.

W.
Rev. Mr. Woodley,
Nathan Warfield,
Charles B. White,
Capt. John Wilson,
Caleb White,
James White,
Elijah Wells, (3)
Joseph White,
Edward Williams,
John W. Whittington, (2)
Henry Weeks, (3)

Z.
Frederick E. Zornlout.

R. J. CRABB, P. M.

April 6.

ORPHANS' SESSION.

A MEETING of the Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arundel county, will be held at the Court House in this city, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

April 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John J. Graves, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of February 1837.

JOHN L. RALEY, Adm'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

March 21st, 1837.

ON application by petition of Joseph Nicholson and John F. Nicholson, Executors of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of March, 1837.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, }
JOHN NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.

March 23. 6w.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court and the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of James Tongue, at suit of Freeland and Hoffman, Edward Dubois, and John F. Wilson, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, of all that tract of land and premises whereon the said James Tongue now resides, better known by the name of Prospect Hill, or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing about five hundred acres of Land, more or less; this estate is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the Chesapeake Bay; the soil is equal to any of the West River lands, and is now in a high state of cultivation; there is every kind of improvement necessary for the accommodation of any gentleman with a large family; the Mansion House is commodious and in the best repair; there are also Tobacco Houses, a large and commodious Barn, and every other necessary out buildings; I shall also sell sundry valuable Negroes; and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 8th day of April next, at Tracy's Landing, I shall proceed to sell the foregoing property to the highest bidder, for CASH, to satisfy the claims due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

R. WELCH, late of Ben.
Late Sheriff A. A. County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of James Tongue, two at the suit of George R. Gaither, one at the suit of John W. Keerl and Matthew M Keerl, two at the suit of Benjamin Franklin, Adm'r. of Robert Franklin, and one at the suit of Richard B. Chenowith, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of all that tract of Land and premises whereon the said James Tongue now resides, called Diana Ford, Beaver Dam, and Padget, and better known by the name of Prospect Hill, or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing about three hundred and seventy seven acres of land more or less; also one other tract or parcel of Land lying in the county aforesaid, called Elkton Head Manor, or by whatsoever name the same may be called; a description of the above property is thought unnecessary, as it is presumable persons wishing to buy will view the premises before the day of sale. I shall also sell sundry valuable Negroes—and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 8th day of April, at Tracy's Landing, I shall proceed to sell the foregoing property to the highest bidder for Cash, to satisfy the claims due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at half-past twelve o'clock.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff
A. A. County.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND, will commence her Sunday trips to Annapolis, on the 30th April, (and continue them throughout the season) leaving the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting at 9 o'clock.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

WM'L. G. TAYLOR.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere percentage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure &c &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle of family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; *or both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $5 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 8.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Pasha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father.
Frank Mildmay,	
King's Own.	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general *Literature, Criticism*, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

Saturday News and Bulwer or Marryatt's Novels can be had for $3.

All orders must be addressed, free of postage, to

L. A. GODEY & Co.,
100 Walnut street.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and to their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found, in a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting *such a periodical in the most advantageous manner.* The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of *what may be expected from the paper*, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of *two dollars.*—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book, Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Mor on McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of

DEEDS OF MANUMISSION,
BILLS OF SALE,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.

Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

N. B. Having an approved form of Insolvent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms—for CASH

NOTICE.

TAKEN up afloat about the 7th February last on Burley's Hill Shore, near Magothy river,

TWO BARRELS OF N. E. RUM.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. W. SEEDERS.

March 2.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland.

Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by

D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Philadelphia, November 30, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We *flatter ourselves* that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in *every way to realize* our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, *monthly or weekly, which might* not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that

MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise is would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

NOTICE!

TAKEN up afloat in the Chesapeake Bay between the 5th and 9th ult. SEVEN BARRELS marked as follows: Three Barrels marked Boston N. E. Rum, 3 do. and M., 2 do. marked R., and 2 do. marked S. Brandy. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take possession.

A. SAPPINGTON,
Thomas' Point.

March 9.

TAKEN UP, ADRIFT

NEAR Turkey Point, South River, about the 16th February last, THREE BARRELS, supposed to be two of N. E. Rum, and one of Brandy, without any particular marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS BURLEY.

March 9.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to me subscriber Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of John W. Sunderland, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said John W Sunderland having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said John W. Sunderland having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Plummer trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Sunderland, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John W. Sunderland a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John W. Sunderland be discharged from imprisonment and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause if any they have, why the said John W. Sunderland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County.

Test. WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Jan. 12. 3m.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of Shadrack Forrest of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Shadrack Forrest having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Shadrack Forrest having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Warfield his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Shadrack Forrest a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Shadrack Forrest be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday of April, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Shadrack Forrest should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

NICH'S. BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court.

Test. WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Jan. 12. 3m.

LONDON FASHIONS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received direct from London *Dress Coat, Pantaloons and Vest*, as specimens of the Fashions, and invites his friends and those disposed to patronize him, to call and examine them, together with a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING, all of the latest importations.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from the readers to the following prospectus of a new and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the month of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by the *cheap* in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished as nice for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We *now propose still further to reduce prices*, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on vastly superior paper, also *filled with books* of the most and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as *ought should* fill a weekly *newspaper*. By the method we hope to accomplish a great object, to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give so it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, *and information from "the world of letters,"* of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

JAS. B. TAYLOR.

May 5.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XLIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1827. NO. 18.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors. And no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which, nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its interesting attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE.
Philadelphia.

POETRY.

From the Cabinet of Modern Art.

LA ROSA PARLANTE.

BY L. E. L.

I breathe on the roses I offer to thee,
Every leaf that encloses says something from me:
They come from our garden, that summer world, where
The soft blossoms harden to cherry and pear,
Where fruit and where flowers together unfold,
And the morning's bright hours call the bee to his gold!

On the wreath that I bind thee our summer has shone,
Ah, where will it find thee—afar and alone!
The walls that have bound thee are dusky and high,
And dark roofs are round thee that shut out the sky.
But the roses I gather will bring thee again
Our valleys soft weather, its sunshine and rain.

When art thou returning—how long wilt thou roam?
The wealth thou art earning is not worth thy home.
The lark's lightest singing awakes me from sleep
That thine image was bringing—I waken and weep!
By the prayers that attend thee—the fond heart that yearns,
Let the roses I send say—"return love, return"

To thy heart let them enter!—mid care and mid toil
Hath its innermost centre one spot without soil,
Where the cold world is measured by truth not its own,
And my image is treasured—loved—loving and lone!
Though life have encrusted its rust on the shrine,
That heart may be trusted—I know it by mine!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Bently's Miscellany, edited by Boz.

THE IRISH SQUIRE'S PAGE.

BY MR. SAMUEL LOVER.

"Ride into the town, and see if there's a letter for me,' said the squire, one day, to our hero.—'Yis sir.'

'You know where to go?'—'To the town, sir.'

'But do you know where to go in the town?'—'No sir.'

'And why don't you ask, you stupid thief?'—'Sure, I'd find out, sir.'

'Didn't I often tell you to ask what you're to do, when you don't know?'—'Yis sir.'

'And why don't you?'—'I don't like to be troublesome, sir.'

'Confound you!' said the squire; though he could not help laughing at Andy's excuse for remaining in ignorance.

'Well,' continued he, 'go to the post office.—You know the post office, I suppose?'—'Yis, sir; where they sell gunpowder.'

'You're right for once,' said the squire; for his Majesty's postmaster was the person who had the privilege of dealing in the aforesaid combustible. 'Go then to the post office, ask for a letter for me. Remember,—not gunpowder, but a letter.'

'Yis sir,' said Andy, who got astride of his hack, and trotted away to the post office. On arriving at the shop of the post master, (for that person carried on a brisk trade in groceries, gimlets, broad cloth and linen drapery,) Andy presented himself at the counter, and said,

'I want a letther, sir, if you plase.'

'Who do you want it for?' said the post master, in a tone which Andy considered an aggression upon the sacredness of private life: so Andy thought the coolest contempt he could throw upon the prying impertinence of the post master was to repeat his question.

'I want a letther, sir, if you please.'

'And who do you want it for?' repeated the post master.

'What's that to you?' said Andy.

The post master, laughing at his simplicity, told him he could not tell what letter to give him unless he told him the direction.

'The directions I got was to get a letther here,—that the directions.'

'Who gave you those directions?'—'The masther.'

'And who's your master?'—'What consarn is that o' your's?'

'Why you stupid rascal! if you don't tell me his name, how can I give you a letter?'—'You could give it if you liked; but you're fond of axin' impident questions, bekase you think I'm simple.'

'Go along out o' this. Your master must be as great a goose as yourself to send such a messenger.'—'Bad luck to your impidence!' said Andy; 'is it squire Egan you dar to say goose to?'

'Oh, Squire Egan's your master then?'—'Yis; have you any thing to say again it?'

'Only that I never saw you before.'—'Faith, then, you'll never see me again if I have my own consent.'

'I won't give you any letter for the squire, unless I know you're his servant. Is there any one in the town knows you?

'Plenty,' said Andy; 'it is not every one is as ignorant as you.'

Just at this moment a person entered the house to get a letter, to whom Andy was known; and he vouched to the post master that the account he gave of himself was true.—'You may give him the squire's letter. Have you one for me?'—'Yes, sir,' said the post master, producing one) four pence.'

The new comer paid the four-pence postage, and left the shop with his letter.

'Here's a letter for the squire, said the postmaster. 'You've to pay me eleven-pence postage.'

'What 'ud I pay eleven-pence for?'—'For postage.'

'To the devil wid you? Didn't I see you give Mr. Delany a letther for four-pence this minit, and a bigger letther than this; and now you want me to pay eleven pence for this scrap of a thing. Do you think I'm a fool?'

'No; but I'm sure of it,' said the post master. 'Well, you're welkim to think what you plase; but don't be delaying me now; here's four-pence for you, and gi' me the letther.'

'Go along, you stupid thief!' said the post master, taking up the letter, and going to serve a customer with a mousetrap.

While this person, and many others were served, Andy lounged up and down the shop, every now and then putting in his head in the middle of the customers, and saying, 'will you gi' me the letther?'

He waited for above half an hour, in defiance of the anathemas of the postmaster, and at last left, when he found it impossible to get the common justice for his master which he thought he deserved as well as another man; for under this impression, Andy determined to give no more than the four pence.

The squire in the meantime was getting impatient for his return, and when Andy made his appearance, asked if there was a letter for him.

'There is, sir,' said Andy.

'Then give it to me,'—'I haven't, sir.'

'What do you mean?'—'He wouldn't give it to me, sir.'

'Who wouldn't give it to you?'—'That old chate beyant in the town,—wanting to charge double for it.'

'Many be it's a double letter. Why the devil didn't you pay what he asked, sir?'—'Arrah, sir, why would I let you be chated. It's not a double letther at all; it above half the size o' one of Mr. Delany got befor my face for four pence.'

'You'll provoke me to break your neck some day, you vagabond! Ride back for your life, you omadhaun! and pay whatever he asks, and get me the letter.'—'Why, sir, I tell you he was sellin' them before my face for four pence a piece.'

'Go back, you scoundrel, or I'll horsewhip you; and if you're longer than an hour, I'll have you ducked in the horse pond!'

Andy vanished, and made a second visit to the post office. When he arrived, two other persons were getting letters, and the post master was selecting the epistles for each, from a parcel that lay before him on the counter; at the same time many shop customers were waiting to be served.

'I'm come for that letther,' said Andy.—'I'll attend to you by and-by.'

'The masther's in a hurry.'—'Let him wait till his hurry's over.'

'He'll murther me if I'm not back soon.'—'I'm glad to hear it.'

While the post master went on with such provoking answers to these appeals for despatch, Andy's eye caught the heap of letters that lay on the counter; so, while certain weighing of soap and tobacco was going forward, he contrived to become possessed of two letters from the heap; and, having effected that, waited patiently enough until it was the great man's pleasure to give him the missive directed to his master.

Then did Andy bestride his hack, and, in triumph at his trick on the post master, rattle along the road homeward as fast as his hack could carry him. He came into the squire's presence, his face beaming with delight, an air of self-satisfied superiority in his manner, quite unaccountable to his master, until he pulled forth his hand, which had been grubbing up his prizes from the bottom of his pocket, and holding three letters over his head, while he said 'Look at that!' he next slapped them down under his broad fist on the table before the squire, saying,

'Well! if he did make me pay eleven-pence, by gor, I brought your honour the worth o' your money, any how.'

OLD TIMES.

A correspondent of the Plymouth (Mass.) Memorial, has been for some time instructing and amusing the readers of that interesting paper, with anecdotes and reminiscences of the Revolutionary War, part of which appear for the first time in print. We take the following as a good sample of field addresses:

"The revolutionary war furnishes a variety of incidents some very amusing and some very interesting. The following is a very singular one. Capt. Benjamin Lawrence who had the command of a company of minute men in Freetown, on hearing of the affair at Lexington, ordered his sergeants to muster the company and have them meet him at the alarm post to proceed to Roxbury. They accordingly met him there, prepared for the march, having their distinguishing liberty caps on with this motto, "*Liberty or Death!*" The company was properly paraded, and previous to their march he made the following address to them.

Fellow Soldiers! We are now going to hazard our lives in the high places of the field of battle in defence of all that is dear and dear to us. Tyranny has fixed its iron grasp on us, and we must either conquer, or live and die slaves! It is true we have got to contend with a nation long famed in arms. Their troops have long reaped the laurels of the field; and their fleets have, *in triumph* wafted their thunder to the most remote margin of the ocean and the most potent nations have been by them made to tremble to the centre! But no matter for that.—Heaven's on our side; and I have wished, ever since I have been big enough to wish, that whenever I died, that I might fall in the *field of battle;* then I know that I should *ride the clouds bareback'd!*

A. H.

Rochester, March 7, 1827.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom has been referred the petitions of the citizens of various parts of the State, praying legislative aid for *agriculture in general,* and particularly to encourage the growth of the mulberry and sugar beet, by offering a bounty, for a limited number of years, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT;

That after attentively considering the statements made by the petitioners, of the impoverished condition of the farming interest of the State, they are but too powerfully impressed with the truth of the picture drawn by them, and fear that a deeper investigation of the subject would but add darker shades to the picture—They fear also, that upon a fair examination, the planters and tobacco growing interest would gain but little by a comparison. For a number of successive years, the almost entire failure of the wheat crop, the great staple of Maryland, has so crippled the farmers of the State, that they are left at this time not only without the means of improving their soil, but almost without the means of subsistence. Instead of the large supplies of small grain furnished for foreign markets by the farmers of the State, the last year presents the melancholy spectacle of a dependance of foreign supplies for domestic consumption. Nor do your committee see, in the prospect of the present, any thing likely to improve their condition. It is even too probable that in addition to the supplies which will be required for the present subsistence of the people, they may be obliged to depend on foreign importation for their seed.

This state of things has not proceeded in the opinion of your committee from any sudden or unexpected causes,—it has been the result in part of injudicious cultivation of the soil, and of injudicious legislation, or rather from the want of judicious legislative encouragement to the farming interest. The lands of Maryland were naturally fertile—and her climate is particularly favourable to the growth of small grain—formerly her fields yielded rich returns for the labour of the farmer—and he unfortunately did not consider that his lands were liable to exhaustion—"that evil days might come;" a season particularly favourable, once perhaps in ten or *fifteen years* yielded him a full crop and lulled him into fatal hope, that they would often return.

But experience has sadly proven, that they were "angel visits, few and far between," and have brought him at last to the unwelcome conclusion that the staff on which he rested is broken, and that *in prosecution of his present system* even hope must abandon him—What then is the remedy? In the absence so far of legislative aid, the only remedy that had been tried, has been to abandon the State—and emigrate to a country offering better hopes. Has any other remedy offered itself? Your committee can see none; our citizens who have *left us, to enrich and adorn* by their talents and enterprise, our more prosperous younger sisters in the confederacy, clung as long as it was possible, to their beloved State; and would have no doubt continued to cling to the homes and the graves of their ancestors; and to the honoured and beloved, moral and civil institutions of their native Maryland. They have but yielded to the laws of an urgent necessity in tearing themselves from their kindred and their own loved land.—Is there then no remedy for this great evil?—Can no inducements be offered? No hope held out to keep at home the native population now draining from every quarter, to an extent that must soon depopulate us; that is sinking our State in the scale not only of agricultural and commercial, but of political importance. Are the means within our power? Is the soil of Maryland susceptible of improvement. Are the means of improvement within the reach of our people? Is the climate congenial to the growth of staples capable of affording fair returns for labour? Can no new *staples be introduced* by legislative aid, promising richer harvests?

These are questions not difficult to be answered. What is wanting then to enable us to improve our natural advantages? Money, which has been called emphatically the sinew of war, may be as emphatically called the sinew of agricultural improvement. Has the State the means to afford the necessary supply of this great want? Your committee emphatically reply, yes. The State has the means, and should, they will not say, generously, but honestly appropriate those means to this great object.—How has the State been applying the means derived from its credit for the last few years? Immense sums have been borrowed, and are now, under your laws, about being borrowed to increase her commercial facilities, by means of Rail-roads and canals. How are these immense loans secured to the great capitalist who lends this money? By the faith of the State. Upon what capital is the faith of the State based?—Upon the value of the real estate of its citizens principally. Who are these citizens? The impoverished farmers and planters—for all to whom you have been now invoked. What will be the effect produced by a judicious application of part of those means to the improvement of your lands—to double or treble the State capital, the basis of her credit? Let the *means of the State be so applied,* say your committee emphatically.

The only question then is—how are these means to be applied.

The petitioners themselves, have in the opinion of your committee, suggested the best course to be pursued by the legislature. *Our great staple wheat has failed for a number of successive years,* and will not in all probability for many years succeed again. Can a new one be introduced to supply its place? Your petitioners propose two—which your committee believe are likely not only to supply the loss of the wheat crops—but probably far to surpass it in value, even in its most auspicious times. The experiments that have been tried in this country for the last fifty years, prove incontestibly, that the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of mulberry for the manufacture of silk—a crop which if any credit is to be given to the statements of men of high character in this country, as well as in Europe, *is more profitable* even than cotton. The Italian mulberry introduced into this State previous to the revolution, *is now* so thoroughly acclimated, that it is among the hardiest of our trees. There is probably, no member of the legislature to whom this fact is not familiar, and if there should be one, he can satisfy himself by a short walk into almost any field in the environ of this city.

The Silesian *ot sugar beet, is also presented* by the petitioners as another crop worthy the patronizing care of the State.

The sugar beet is only a variety of the common garden beet, and is said to be equally hardy. There is no one ignorant of the adaptation of our soil and climate to the growth of this vegetable. The cultivation of the sugar beet is about to be commenced in some of the northern and western States, on a large scale, for the manufacture of sugar; and the experience of France is, that it may be made for about five cents per pound.

If sugar can be made in France at five cents per pound, your committee ask why can it not be made here? If the growth of silk is profitable, and vastly profitable too in China and France, Italy, and in Connecticut and Massachusetts, why can it not be made profitable here? Your committee can see no good reason why it would not then be a wise policy in the state to encourage the introduction of both. Can any man say nay, provided it can be done with a probability of success, and does not cost too much? What then will be the cost? And how is that cost to be obtained and applied, are the next subjects for consideration. Your committee are again furnished with important information on the last of these inquiries by the petitioners—They are informed, and correctly too, that many of the states of the Union have passed laws giving bounties upon the growth of mulberry trees and the growth of cocoons, and in all the various stages of the manufacture of silk. The states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New York, have all passed laws for the encouragement of the silk grower—and some of the *western states are now moving* in the same track. Has their policy been wise? It is evident they find it to be so, because instead of retracing their steps they are going onward by increasing the bounty, as experience has given them a better knowledge of the value of the crop, and its tendency to attract to their bosoms the best population of other states. Even now the state of Connecticut is called on to increase her bounty upon the growth of this article, which it is admitted has been profitable for fifty years, to keep her population at home. Let Maryland then follow her example—and with her soil and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and sugar than any of her northern sisters—offer a bounty upon the growth of these articles, which will not only retain her own enterprising sons at home, but if large enough, attract the best population of other states to her. If Massachusetts has found it to her interest to give two dollars a pound for silk grown in her state, let Maryland, by the offer of a little higher bounty for a limited time, say seven years, avail herself of her natural advantages. If Vermont gives ten cents for every pound of cocoons raised in her state, let Maryland offer the same inducement, and there is little doubt that we shall soon see these staples flourishing in our state, and attracting and enriching our people—it will attract too a hardy and industrious population from those states acquainted with the management of this business, who will pioneer the way for our native citizens. Let a bounty be also offered for the cultivation of sugar, for two or three years, of two or three cents per pound, and the same results will follow the introduction of this staple. In the opinion of your committee the greatest good will result from such legislation as is recommended. [illegible] cost as well as they have succeeded elsewhere,

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL!
PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles-lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure &c &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books *to all parts of the country in from* five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a *never failing resource of* amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of *every* member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.
Oct. 8.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS, VIZ:

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Pacha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father.
Frank Mildmay,	
King's Own,	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

Saturday News and Bulwer or Marryatt's Novels can be had for $5.

All orders must be addressed, *free of postage*, to
L. A. GODEY & Co.,
103 Walnut street.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital *job* they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and to their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS—We have been favored with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the *ordinary* standard you would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. So framed in the same spirit, the News will soon win for itself patronage and enviable reputation. An interesting extract will be found on a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Dr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favorably known as possessing the requisite qualification for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the enterprize, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs. Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus today, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book, Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Mor on Mc. Michael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it *will far exceed, for original matter*, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, *which is too much the case with* the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our fair readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of *friends in his new enterprise*, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of
DEEDS OF MANUMISSION,
BILLS OF SALE,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.
Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

N B. Having an approved form of Insolvent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms—for CASH

NOTICE.

TAKEN up afloat about the 7th February last on Burley's Hill Shore, near Magothy river,
TWO BARRELS OF N. E. RUM.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
WM. W. SKEDERS.
March 2.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province of Maryland.
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by
D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.
Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

MAMMOTH SHEET.
OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize *our* promise, that *no* similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI,
AND NEWS OF THE DAY.
EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1536. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous fleeting and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—& and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise is would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up afloat in the Chesapeake Bay between the 5th and 9th ult. ELEVEN BARRELS marked as follows: Three Barrels marked Boston N. E. Rum, S. and M., 3 do. marked do. D Barnard, 2 do. marked A., 2 do. marked R., and 2 do. marked S. Brandy. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take possession.
A. SAPPINGTON,
Thomas' Point.
March 9.

TAKEN UP, ADRIFT

NEAR Turkey Point, South River, about the 16th February last, THREE BARRELS, supposed to be two of N. E. Rum, and one of Brandy, without any particular marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
THOMAS BURLEY.
March 9.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

On application to me subscriber Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of John W. Sunderland, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said John W Sunderland having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said John W. Sunderland having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and I having appointed Robert Plummer trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Sunderland, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John W. Sunderland a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John W. Sunderland be discharged from imprisonment and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause if any they have, why the said John W. Sunderland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County.
Jan. 12. 3m.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of Shadrack Forrest of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Shadrack Forrest having taken the oath by the said act prescribed me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Shadrack Forrest having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Warfield his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Shadrack Forrest a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Shadrack Forrest be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday of April, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Shadrack Forrest should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

NICH'S. BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court.
Test. WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
Jan. 12. 3m.

LONDON FASHIONS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received direct from London *Dress Coat, Pantaloons and Vest*, as specimens of the Fashions, and invites his friends and those disposed to patronize him, to call and examine them, together with a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING, all of the latest importations

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are now sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at *once*.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, *and* to bring *literature* to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the, literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books of the newest* and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address*. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the *proprietor* has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE.
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR
May 5.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1837. NO. 16.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts: Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been a long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union: the *other*, the *Inquirer* and Daily Courier, says, 'it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.'" The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE.
Philadelphia.

POETRY.

From the Cabinet of Modern Art.

LA ROSA PARLANTE.

BY L. E. L.

I breathe on the roses I offer to thee,
Every leaf that encloses says something from me:
They come from our garden, that summer world, where
The soft blossoms harden to cherry and pear.
Where fruit and where flowers together unfold,
And the morning's bright hours call the bee to his gold!

On the wreath that I bind thee our summer has shone,
Ah, where will it find thee—afar and alone!
The walls that have bound thee are dusky and high,
And dark roofs are round thee that shut out the sky.
But the roses I gather will bring thee again
Our valleys soft weather, its sunshine and rain.

When art thou returning—how long wilt thou roam?
The wealth thou art earning is not worth thy home.
The lark's lightest singing awakes me from sleep
That thine image was bringing—I waked and weep!
By the prayers that attend thee—the fond heart that yearns,
Let the roses I send say—"return love, return"

To thy heart let them enter!—mid care and mid toil
Hath its innermost centre one spot without soil.
Where the cold world is measured by truth not its own,
And my image is treasured—loved—loving and lone!
Though life have encrusted its rust on the shrine,
That heart may be trusted—I know it by mine!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Beatly's Miscellany, edited by Boz.

THE IRISH SQUIRE'S PAGE.

BY MR. SAMUEL LOVER.

"Ride into the town, and see if there's a letter for me,' said the squire, one day, to our hero.—'Yis sir.'

'You know where to go?'—'To the town, sir.'

'But do you know where to go in the town?'—'No sir.'

'And why don't you ask, you stupid thief?'—'Sure, I'd find out, sir.'

'Didn't I often tell you to ask what you're to do, when you don't know?'—'Yis sir.'

'And why don't you?'—'I don't like to be troublesome, sir.'

'Confound you!' said the squire; though he could not help laughing at Andy's excuse for remaining in ignorance.

'Well,' continued he, 'go to the post office.—You know the post office, I suppose?'—'Yis, sir; where they sell gunpowder.'

'You're right for once,' said the squire; for his Majesty's postmaster was the person who had the privilege of dealing in the aforesaid combustible. 'Go then to the post office, ask for a letter for me. Remember,—not gunpowder, but a letter.'

'Yis sir,' said Andy, who got astride of his hack, and trotted away to the post office. On arriving at the shop of the post master, (for that person carried on a brisk trade in groceries, *gimlets, broad cloth and linen drapery.*) Andy presented himself at the counter, and said,

'I want a letther, sir, if you plase.'

'Who do you want it for?' said the post master, in a tone which Andy considered an aggression upon the sacredness of private life: so Andy thought the coolest contempt he could throw upon the prying impertinence of the post master was to repeat his question.

'I want a letther, sir, if you please.'

'And who do you want it for?' repeated the post master.

'What's that to you?' said Andy.

The post master, laughing at his simplicity, told him he could not tell what letter to give him unless he told him the direction.

'The directions I got was to get a letther here,—that the directions.'

'Who gave you those directions?'—'The masther.'

'And who's your master?'—'What consarn is that o' your's?'

'Why you stupid rascal! if you don't tell me his name, how can I give you a letter?'—'You could give it if you liked; but you're fond of axin' impident questions, bekase you think I'm simple.'

'Go along out o' this. Your master must be as great a goose as yourself to send such a messenger.'—'Bad luck to your impidence!' said Andy; 'is it squire Egan you dar to say goose to?'

'Oh, Squire Egan's your master then?'—'Yis; have you any thing to say again it?'

'Only that I never saw you before.'—'Faith, then, you'll never see me again if I have my own consent.'

'I won't give you any letter for the squire, unless I know you're his servant. Is there any one in the town knows you?

'Plenty,' said Andy; 'it is not every one is as ignorant as you.'

Just at this moment a person entered the house to get a letter, to whom Andy was known; and he vouched to the post master that the account he gave of himself was true.—'You may give him the squire's letter. Have you one for me?'—'Yes, sir,' said the post master, producing one: four-pence.'

The new comer paid the four-pence postage, and left the shop with his letter.

'Here's a letter for the squire, said the post master. 'You've to pay me eleven-pence postage.'

'What 'ud I pay eleven-pence for?'—'For postage.'

'To the devil wid you? Didn't I see you give Mr. Delany a letther for four-pence this minit, and a *bigger* letther than *this*; and *now* you want me to pay eleven pence for this scrap of a thing. Do you think I'm a fool?'

'No; but I'm sure of it,' said the post master. 'Well, you're welkim to think what you plase; but don't be delaying me now; here's four-pence for you, and gi' me the letther.'

'Go along, you stupid thief!' said the post master, taking up the letter, and going to serve a customer with a *mousetrap*.

While this person, and many others were served, Andy lounged up and down the shop, every now and then putting in his head in the middle of the customers, and saying, 'will you gi' me the letther?'

He waited for above half an hour, in defiance of the anathemas of the postmaster, and at last left, when he found it impossible to get the common justice for his master which he thought he deserved as well as another man; for under this impression, Andy determined to give no more than the four pence.

The squire in the meantime was getting impatient for his return, and when Andy made his appearance, asked if there was a letter for *him*.

'There is, sir,' said Andy.

'Then give it to me,'—'I haven't, sir.'

'What do you mean?'—'He wouldn't give it to me, sir.'

'Who wouldn't give it to you?'—'That old chate bevant in the town,—wanting to charge double for it.'

'Many be it's a double letter. Why the devil din'nt you pay what he asked, sir?'—'Arrah, sir, why would I let you be chated. It's not a double letther at all; it's above half the size o' one of Mr. Delany got befor my face for four pence.'

'You'll provoke me to break your neck some day, you vagabond! Ride back for your life, you *omadhaun*! and pay whatever he asks, and get me the letter.'—'Why, sir, I tell you he was sellin' them before my face for four pence a piece.'

'Go back, you scoundrel, or I'll horsewhip you; and if you're longer than an hour, I'll have you ducked in the horse pond!'

Andy vanished, and made a second visit to the post office. When he arrived, two other persons were getting letters, and the post master was selecting the epistles for each, from a parcel that lay before him on the counter; at the same time many shop customers were waiting to be served.

'I'm come for that letther,' said Andy.—'I'll attend to you by and-by.'

'The masther's in a hurry.'—'Let him wait till his hurry's over.'

'He'll murther me if I'm not back soon.'—'I'm glad to hear it.'

While the post master went on with such provoking answers to these appeals for despatch, Andy's eye caught the heap of letters that lay *on the counter*; so, while certain weighing of soap and tobacco was going forward, he contrived to become possessed of two letters from the heap; and, having effected that, waited patiently enough until it was the great man's pleasure to give him the missive directed to his master.

Then did Andy bestride his hack, and, in triumph at his trick on the post master, rattle along the road homeward as fast as his hack could carry him. He came into the squire's presence, his face beaming with delight, an air of self-satisfied superiority in his manner, quite unaccountable to his master, until he pulled forth his hand, which had been grubbing up his prizes from the bottom of his pocket, and holding three letters over his head, while he said 'Look at that!' he next slapped them down under his broad fist on the table before the squire, saying,

'Well! if he did make me pay eleven-pence, by gor, I brought your honour the worth o' your money, any how.'

OLD TIMES.

A correspondent of the Plymouth (Mass.) Memorial, has been for some time instructing and amusing the readers of that interesting paper, with anecdotes and reminiscences of the Revolutionary War, part of which appear for the first time in print. We take the following as a good sample of field addresses:

"The revolutionary war furnishes a variety of incidents some very amusing and some very interesting. The following is a very singular one. Capt. Benjamin Lawrence who had the command of a company of minute men in Freetown, on hearing of the affair at Lexington, ordered his sergeants to muster the company and have them meet him at the alarm post to proceed to Roxbury. They accordingly met him there, prepared for the march, having their distinguishing liberty caps on with this motto, "*Liberty or Death!*" The company was properly paraded, and previous to their march he made the following address to them.

Fellow Soldiers! We are now going to hazard our lives in the high places of the field of battle in defence of all that is dear and dear to us. Tyranny has fixed his iron grasp on us, and we must either conquer, or live and die slaves! It is true we have got to contend with a nation long famed in arms. Their troops have long reaped the laurels of the field; and their fleets have, in triumph wafted their thunder to the most remote margin of the ocean and the most *potent nations have been by them made to tremble* to the centre! But no mtter for that.—Heaven's on our side; and I have wished, ever since I have been big enough to wish, that whenever I died, that I might fall in the *field of battle*; then I know that I should *ride the clouds barebacked!* A. H.

Rochester, March 7, 1837.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom has been referred the petitions of the citizens of various parts of the State, praying legislative aid for agriculture in general, and particularly to encourage the growth of the mulberry and sugar beet, *by offering a bounty, for a limited number* of years, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT:

That after attentively considering the statements made by the petitioners, of the impoverished condition of the farming interest of the State, they are but too powerfully impressed with the truth of the picture drawn by them, and fear that a deeper investigation of the subject would but add darker shades to the picture.—They fear also, that upon a fair examination, the planters and tobacco growing interest would gain but little by a comparison. For a number of successive years, the almost entire failure of the wheat crop the great staple of Maryland, has so crippled the farmers of the State, that they are left at this time not only without the means of improving their soil, but almost without the means of subsistence. Instead of the large supplies of small grain furnished for foreign markets by the farmers of the State, the last year presents the melancholy spectacle of a dependance of foreign supplies for domestic consumption. Nor do your committee see, in the prospect of the present, any thing likely to improve their condition. It is even too probable that in addition to the supplies which will be required for the present subsistence of the people, they may be obliged to depend on foreign importation for their seed.

This state of things has not proceeded in the opinion of your committee from any sudden or unexpected causes,—it has been the result in part of injudicious cultivation of the soil, and of injudicious legislation, or rather from the want of judicious legislative encouragement to the farming interest. The lands of Maryland were naturally fertile—*and her climate is particularly* favourable to the growth of small grain—formerly her fields yielded rich returns for the labour of the farmer—and he unfortunately did not consider that his lands were liable to exhaustion—"that evil days might come;" a season particularly favourable, once perhaps in ten or fifteen years yielded him a *full crop* and lulled him into fatal hope, that they would often return.

But experience has sadly proven, that they were "angel visits, few and far between," and have brought him at last to the unwelcome conclusion that the staff on which he rested is broken, and that in prosecution of his present system even hope must abandon him—What then is the remedy! In the absence so far of legislative aid, the only remedy that had been tried, has been to abandon the State—and emigrate to a country offering better hopes. Has any other remedy offered itself? Your committee can see none; our citizens who have left us, to enrich and adorn by their talents and enterprise, our more prosperous younger *sisters in the confederacy*, clung as long as it was possible, to their beloved State; and would have no doubt continued to cling to the homes and the graves of their ancestors; and to the honoured and beloved, moral and civil institutions of their native Maryland. They have but yielded to the laws of an urgent necessity in tearing themselves from their kindred and their own loved land.—Is there then no remedy for this great evil!—Can no inducements be offered? No hope held out to keep at home the native population now draining from every quarter, to an extent that must soon depopulate us; that is sinking our State in the scale not only of agricultural and commercial, but of political importance. Are the means within our power? Is the soil of Maryland susceptible of improvement. Are the means of improvement within the reach of our people? Is the climate congenial to the growth of staples capable of affording fair returns for labour? Can no new staples be introduced by legislative aid, promising richer harvests!

These are questions *not difficult* to be answered. What is wanting then to enable us to improve our natural advantages? Money, which has been called emphatically the sinew of war, may be as emphatically called the sinew of agricultural improvement. Has the State the means to afford the necessary supply of this great want? Your committee emphatically reply, yes. The State has the means, and should, they will not say, generously, but honestly appropriate those means to this great object.—How has the State been applying the means derived from its credit for the last few years? Immense sums have been borrowed, and are now, under your laws, about being borrowed to increase her commercial facilities, by means of Rail-roads and canals. How are these immense loans secured to the great capitalist who loans this money? By the faith of the State. Upon what capital is the faith of the State based?—Upon the value of the real estate of her citizens principally. Who are these citizens? The impoverished farmers and planters—for all to whom you have been now invoked. What will be the effect produced by a judicious application of part of those means to the improvement of your lands—to double or treble the State's capital, the basis of her credit! Let then the means of the State be so applied, say your committee emphatically.

The *only question then is—how are these* means to be applied.

The petitioners themselves, have in the opinion of your committee, suggested the best course to be pursued by the legislature. Our great staple *wheat* has failed for a number of successive years, and will not in all probability for many years succeed again. Can a new one be introduced to supply its place? Your petitioners propose two—which your committee believe are likely not only to supply the loss of the wheat crops—but probably far to surpass it in value, even in its most auspicious times. The experiments that have been tried in this country for the last fifty years, prove incontestibly, that the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of mulberry for the manufacture of silk—a crop which if any credit is to be given to the statements of men of high character in this country, as well as in Europe, is more profitable even than cotton. The Italian mulberry introduced into this State previous to the revolution, is now so thoroughly acclimated, that it is among the hardiest of our trees. There is probably, no member of the legislature to whom this fact is not familiar, and if there should be one, he can satisfy himself by a short walk into almost any field in the environ of this city.

The Silesian of sugar beet, is also presented by the petitioners as another crop worthy the patronizing care of the State.

The sugar beet is only a variety of the common garden beet, and is said to be equally hardy. There is no one ignorant of the adaptation of our soil and climate to the growth of this vegetable. The cultivation of the sugar beet is about to be commenced in some of the northern and western States, on a large scale, for the manufacture of sugar; and the experience of France is, that it may be made for about five cents per pound.

If sugar can be made in France at five cents per pound your committee ask why can it not be made here! If the growth of silk is profitable, and vastly *profitable too in China and France*, Italy, and in Connecticut and Massachusetts, why can it not be made profitable here? Your committee can see no good reason why it would not then be a wise policy in the state to encourage the introduction of both. Can any man say nay, provided it can be done with a probability of success, and does not cost too much? What then will be the cost? And how is that cost to be obtained and applied, are the next subjects for consideration. Your committee are again furnished with important information on the last of these inquiries by the petitioners—They are informed, and correctly too, that *many of the states of the Union have passed laws* giving bounties upon the growth of mulberry trees and the growth of cocoons, and in all the various stages of the manufacture of silk. The states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New York, have all passed laws for the encouragement of the silk grower—and some of the western states are now moving in the same track. Has their policy been wise? It is evident they find it to be so, because instead of retracing their steps they are going onward by increasing the bounty, as experience has given them a better knowledge of the value of the crop, and its tendency to attract to their bosoms the best population of other states. Even now the state of Connecticut is called on to increase her bounty upon the growth of this article, which it is admitted has been profitable for fifty years, to keep her population at home. Let Maryland then follow her example—and with her soil and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and sugar than any of her northern sisters—offer a bounty upon the growth of these articles, which will not only retain her own enterprising sons at home, but if large enough, attract the best population of other states to her. If Massachusetts has found it to her interest to give two dollars a pound for silk grown in her state, let Maryland, by the offer of a little higher bounty for a limited time, say seven years, avail herself of her natural advantages. If Vermont gives ten cents for every pound of cocoons raised in her state, let Maryland offer the same inducement, and there is little doubt that we shall soon see these staples flourishing in our state, and attracting and enriching our people—it will attract too a hardy and industrious population from those states acquainted with the management of this business, who will pioneer the way for our native citizens. Let a bounty be also offered for the cultivation of sugar, for two or three years, of two or three cents per pound, and the same results will follow the introduction of that staple. In the opinion of your committee, the greatest good will result from such legislation as is recommended. If those crops should succeed as well as they have succeeded elsewhere,

the sugar lands of Louisiana, and the cotton lands of Mississippi, will in effect be transported to Atlantic Maryland, and the evil then, it is believed, exchange the repulsive for the attractive force—and by a union of agricultural with her great manufacturing and commercial means, stand with an overflowing population, as her geographical position places her the most important state in the Union.

The means of supplying the bounties recommended, will without difficulty, be found in the surplus revenue of the General Government, deposited in the course of this year with the state, and may be beneficially used, in the opinion of your committee, by establishing either a bank, with the capital derived from this source, at the seat of government, or by a division of the sum to establish banks in each of the counties of the state; the interest gained, to be applied to the payment of bounties, and the loans to be made (giving always a preference to those who borrow for the purpose of growing silk or sugar,) on the credit of real estate, to the extent of one half its appraised value, upon a credit of ten years, payable in instalments. If the interest should be more than sufficient to pay the bounties, the surplus to be added to the capital. This will insure the ability of the state to repay the deposite when called for by the government—and the state, it is believed, will be largely benefitted and enriched, without adding one cent to the burthens of the people.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN HOOD, Chairman.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 13, 1837.

EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.

We learn from the Centreville Times, that the Commissioners for this road were engaged last week in locating the lateral road from the main line to Centreville.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

TIMES OFFICE,
Hartford, April 6th, 1837.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.—Connecticut has elected the entire Democratic Ticket for State Officers by 1500 majority, and secured large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Messrs. Toucey, Ingham, Haley, Whittlesey, Phelps and Holt are re-elected to Congress. In no districted State in the Union, has the Democracy before been able to elect their entire Congressional Ticket.

The Democrats have elected of the twenty-one Senators, fourteen.

The same paper of the 8th inst. adds—

Our returns from all the towns in the State except five, give

Edwards,	22,020
Ellsworth,	20,017
Edwards' majority,	2,003

The actual vote is somewhat greater, as only majorities have been received from some towns. The remaining ones to be heard from will not much vary the result.

There are 114 democratic representatives elected, and 70 federal. The remaining towns, which have made no choice, and from which we have received no returns, will probably increase the democratic number.

The trial of Major Gates has been brought to a close, and the Court Martial has adjourned *sine die.*

From the Carrolltonian of Friday.

ORGANIZATION OF CARROLL COUNTY COURT.

The Court met, on Monday last, in the house formerly occupied by Joshua Cockey, Esq. His honour, Chief Justice Dorsey, was the only member who was present at the opening. The Court being called, the citizens of the County, in great numbers, resorted to the court-room, until it was crowded to overflowing. The appointment of a Clerk and the admission of Attornies was the only business which under the circumstances could be transacted.

Judge Dorsey expressed his regret that so important a duty as the appointment of a Clerk to the Court should devolve upon him alone, and observed that unforseen events must have prevented his associates from being present, for he had been assured by both of them that it was their intention to be in attendance. But he was gratified to find that all the candidates for the appointment were gentlemen of such worth, and respectability, and so well qualified to perform the duties of the office, that in the selection he could not fail to appoint an officer who would do ample justice to the public. That he had given the subject all the consideration which its importance merited, and had come to the conclusion that, so far as there was any superiority of qualification among the candidates, it lay in favour of Doctor WILLIAM WILLIS, who had given evidence of his ability by the manner in which he had heretofore performed the public trusts which had devolved upon him. That whatever might be the personal partialities of the appointing power, the law forbid their indulgence, and enjoined the exercise of an impartial judgment in selecting an officer who would best perform the duties. His honour then observed, that Doctor WILLIAM WILLIS is appointed the Clerk of the Court.

The sense of decorum and respect manifested by the audience during the time occupied by the remarks of the Court, was highly creditable and must have been gratifying to the Chief Justice. But when, in conclusion, the appointment of Doctor WILLIS was announced, the audience could not restrain an expression of the satisfaction which they felt in the selection which had been made. In a moment, however, all was respectful silence. The Clerk immediately proceeded to qualify and bond. WM. P. MACLENE, Esq. who with several other gentlemen, was admitted to the bar, qualified as the attorney for the State for Carroll county. The appointments of Auditor, &c. were postponed until the next regular term, which is the first Monday in September.

Judge KILGOUR arrived and took his seat in Court soon after the Clerk had been appointed.

WM. P. MAULSBY, JAMES RAYMOND, JAMES M. SHELMAN A. F. SHRIVER, and T. PARKEN SCOTT, Esqs. were admitted as Attorneys of the Carroll Court at its first term.

NAVAL.

Commodore LEWIS WARRINGTON, accompanied by Commodore THOS. AP C. JONES, on Wednesday last, visited the several vessels of the exploring squadron, at Norfolk, and was received on board each with a salute of thirteen guns, with the blue broad pennant at their main. On the conclusion of this ceremonial visit, Commodore JONES hoisted the white broad pennant on board the United States ship Relief, Lieutenant Commandant THOS. A. DORNIN, which, for the present, remains the flag ship of the exploring squadron.

RATHBUN'S TRIAL.

The trial of Rathbun for forgery was closed at Batavia, New York, on Tuesday last. The jury after being out for some time, came into Court and announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were, by consent of the counsel, discharged. It is understood seven were for convicting him and five for acquitting him. Rathbun has been committed for a new trial.

OSEOLA.

A rumour reaches us via Norfolk, that this redoubtable Indian warrior—who has been the sole cause of the non-success of the American arms in several campaigns against the Florida Savages,—had sent a message to Gen. JESUP, that if the Government would pardon him, he would come in. His tribe, it is said, have been drawing rations.

STEAMBOAT BURNT AND LOSS OF LIVES.

On her passage from Manchester to New Orleans, the steamboat Lone, Captain Grice, took fire, when about fifty miles above that city, and was totally consumed in less than an hour. The cargo consisted principally of 1100 bales of cotton, and burned with unexampled rapidity. Many of the persons on board were either drowned or burned to death; among them was W. G. Reed, of New York, clerk of the boat.

LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF GRAIN.

It appears, from returns in the New York Express of Saturday, that there were imported into New York during the months of February and March, 792 700 bushels of foreign Wheat, and 252,500 bushels of Rye.

COUNT FEDERICO CONFALONIERI.

This distinguished gentleman arrived in Washington city on Saturday morning last accompanied by his friend Mr. Albinola. We are glad to know that he has been shown every attention by the President, and such of our citizens, as were aware of his arrival. Those who have enjoyed the high happiness of social intercourse during his brief stay, with this eminent and celebrated victim of Austrian hate have had added to their former knowledge of his eminent services in the cause of freedom and general philanthropy, and the dreadful price of persecution which he had to pay for the fortune of being great, and the ambition of being good—a personal acquaintance of touching and lasting interest, with the most ennobling and interesting qualities of human nature.

The Count leaves the city to-morrow morning for Norfolk, on his way to Charleston, with the hope,—in which the millions of America will participate—that the genial air of the South, will tend to the renovation of his shattered constitution. May he be gratified! The jailor of Spielberg, has signed the charter of his respect, and the illustrious stranger will pass through our land, honoured and admired. Mr. Albinola, too, his engaging companion, though yet young, has lived long enough to pass through the ordeal of an Austrian dungeon.

The prominent incidents in the history of this good and unfortunate nobleman are probably known to many of our readers; for he has performed a conspicuous part in events of universal interest, and has been not less distinguished for his misfortunes than his patriotism.

The readers of the Edinburgh Review, may recollect an article in that journal, in 1824, which gave a particular narrative of the history of Count Confalonieri. A nobleman of high rank, and ample fortune, he was animated by the high ambition to improve his country, and devoted himself with ardor to that object. The influence of his character was exerted to raise his dear Italy in a moral respect; and his fortune was freely expended to meliorate its physical condition. Education, among those who had previously been debarred from its advantages, he sedulously promoted, as the first and best means of national exaltation. Various improvements in the arts and agriculture were achieved under his auspices. The dark and narrow streets of an Italian city were illuminated with gas. He saw what the genius of Fulton was accomplishing for America, and felt the impulse of a kindred emulation. Launched by him, a steam boat dashed along the water of the Po, and waked the echoes of the mountains of the Piedmont with its roar. These are only a few of the objects to which the attention of this patriot was directed.

In 1814 he was sent by Milan to Paris, to represent to the Allied Sovereigns the condition of Italy, and he embraced the occasion to exert his utmost efforts to have a free government given to his country, by which course he provoked the wrath of Austria, and drew the eyes of Imperial jealousy upon him. In 1821 the long nursed hate found an opportunity of explosion. A share in the hapless revolution of that period was fastened upon him. He was cast into prison, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. After two years confinement he was at last led forth to execution; but on the scaffold, while the axe impended over his neck, the sentence of death was commuted to one of perpetual imprisonment. He was led back to his cell, in the infernal dungeons of Spielberg.—Now, after fifteen years of close confinement, at the age of three score years, with health broken, and fortune impaired, he has been released, on condition of expatriation for life, and chooses our shores as the place of his exile. His wife long since died broken hearted. We welcome this distinguished and sorrow bowed stranger to our country, and trust he will find in the scenes of political freedom and prosperous industry it will present to him, objects of contemplation that may efface in some measure, the memory of suffering and wrong, and re-knit the sympathies which once bound him so strongly to his fellow men.—*Metropolitan.*

IMPORTATION OF WILD BEASTS EXTRAORDINARY.

The wits of Boston set themselves to work on the 1st inst. to hoax the good people of that city, and by aid of the press to extend their sphere of operations throughout the United States. One of the jokes was to fabricate foreign news, which, if true, would exert a great influence on many of the commercial affairs of this country, and, so far, the authors of it are open to severe censure. We received a slip containing the false news, through the mail, and concluded that it was a hoax, and so stated, but did not feel ourselves at liberty to withhold it from our readers. Another joke practiced by them was innocent in its character, and withal is excellent in its execution. Our good neighbours yesterday spread it before their readers as veritable. We copy it as a good specimen of what the wits of Boston are capable of.

Great Zoological Arrival from Africa—Return of the Expedition—Among the Animals are two Giraffes.

The ship Tigress, (appropriate name) Captain Hammond, arrived at Boston March 31st, from Cape Town, (Cape of Good Hope) bringing the most splendid collection of natural curiosities ever exhibited in this country. On the succeeding day they were generously exhibited by the proprietors, gratis, to the citizens of Boston, at No. 98, Union street. The animals, according to the Boston Times, were taken by an expedition sent out three years since by Messrs Macomber, Welsh & Co. They were absent so long that at the Cape they were given up for lost—only two, however, of the expedition had died. They penetrated beyond Caffraria, and 300 leagues farther north into the interior of Africa, than any European or American traveller is ever known to have done before. It was thought by the expedition at one time that they saw the mountains of the Moon and the sources of the Nile. They represent the interior country as very thinly inhabited by a race differing from the Negro, Hottentot or Caffre, and mild and gentle, except when excited. Occasional deserts, but much heavy timber was found—wild game of every description; also abundance of wild animals, which were sometimes dangerous. A huge African Lion was caught thus: He suddenly leaped from a copse completely over three of the mules and landed among the nettings, which the company were carrying with them to entrap smaller animals. His roar was tremendous, and his exertions to disentangle himself frightful; but one of the men, with great presence of mind, threw over him an additional quantity of nettings, and he was finally secured. He is now very docile, and measures nineteen and a half feet from his nose to the tip of his tail. His like was probably never before exhibited in any civilized country.

The greatest curiosities are two large Giraffes, one of the most remarkable quadrupeds of the animal kingdom, the most difficult to preserve alive, and the most sought after by European Potentates to adorn their zoological collections. Ten thousand pounds were offered for them at the Cape to send them to Europe. This superb animal, commonly called the Camelo Leopard, has a fawn like neck and head, towering some 30 feet in air, and with fore legs so long and hind ones so short, that he seems to stand in a perpendicular attitude. He is covered with a soft short fur of fawn colour, with regular white spots, and his eye is large and of a beautiful hazel colour. He divides the hoof, chews the cud, and feeds on the leaf of a tree of the mimosa genus, called by the natives *Kameap*, by the planters *Kameldoorn*. The one at Paris had several small crumple horn'd cows, of the Egyptian breed, brought with him to furnish milk. But we abstain from extending this notice of the Giraffe farther for the present, as we hope soon to see in person these first specimens ever brought to America—having been hitherto too costly and too difficult to preserve for our market, and procured only with immense difficulty to pamper the luxury of courts.—There are also brought out several Black Ostriches, a huge Condor, a new species of Baboon, several beautiful Gazelles, two splendid African Leopards, a large Hyena, and numerous minor animals. What a pity it is that some naturalist or historian did not accompany the expedition. What a flood of new light could he have poured upon a subject which so deeply interests the world—a *terra incognita* to which so many learned societies of Europe have directed their researches, and in attempting to explore which so many gallant lives have perished.—But it was left for Yankee enterprise, stimulated by the omnipotent impulse of gain, to have accomplished, had they so desired, more than all the Mungo Parkes, Bruces, Clappertons, Denhams, Laings and Landers have ever done. We still cherish the hope that some intelligent person connected with the expedition will publish a diary and plain, unvarnished detail of facts, every one of which being entirely new, will possess a charm however minute the narrative.—*N. Y. Exc. Star.*

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 31,

By an express which arrived last night from Fort Dade, we have intelligence to the 26th, and of the most gratifying character. Many of the chiefs and their bands have come in, and some have gone to Tampa Bay, and there is a strong prospect of peace. Our savage foe has been compelled to consent to remove beyond the Mississippi, and preparations are making to accomplish this desirable object speedily.

We have been politely favoured with the following extract of a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated

"FORT DADE, March 26.

"You undoubtedly have had minute details of all the doings with us since our visit to Topkalika. It seems that the Indians were as sick of the war as ourselves, and were happy to take advantage of the first chance of coming to terms. There is no doubt that the war is ended, so far as the chiefs have power to contract. Our camp is inundated with Seminoles, who are moving south of the Hillsboro', in conformity with the treaty stipulations, which requires them all to be there by the 1st proximo. Cloud with his band, are already at Tampa, where all are to assemble by the 10th.

"Philip's son came in yesterday, and brought assurance of his father's adhesion. He says that the hatchet is buried with them; and, in reply to a question as to what the Mickasusies would do, replied, that they would of course come in, as Micanopy had *ordered* it; but if they did not, the force of the nation would compel them at once.

I have had many conversations with Jumper, Abraham, Alligator, and Micanopy, and have not the least doubt of their sincere intention to fulfil the terms subscribed to. Alligator is a most sensible, shrewd, active and jocose man; worth all the Indians I have seen. Jumper is in a decline from pulmonary affection. He is a sensible man; but, from the state of his health, and consequent low spirits, much disposed for peace. Abraham is a cunning negro, of good consideration with the Seminoles, and who can do more than any other. Micanopy is not the fat old fool we thought him, but certainly possessing good sense, and actually exercising great powers. He was respectable in appearance with the Council, his remarks evincing judgment, and his deportment suitable and comporting with his nominal rank."

From the Savannah Georgian, of April 5.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Free Trade, Capt. Creswell, from Black Creek, via Jacksonville, we received the following from our correspondent at Jacksonville. It confirms the intelligence we have heretofore published.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

"BLACK CREEK, April 2.—No news of consequence from the army. Two companies of dragoons left this place this day for the Suwannee river."

OFFICE OF THE COURIER,
Jacksonville, March 30—10 P. M.
[From a Correspondent.]

BLACK CREEK, March 30, 1837.

Dear Sir: News has just arrived, that Capt. Beal, with 150 men, surrounded on Sunday last, and took prisoners, twenty Indians, at Suwannee Old Town. Three of them have since made their escape—among whom is the noted chief Hicks. This news you may rely upon as being correct.

In haste, yours, &c.

JACKSONVILLE, March 30.

It is reported, that on Saturday last, just at sundown, a Mr. Pindarvis was, within three miles of Newnansville, fired on by Indians.—There were six Indians in the party, and Mr. Pindarvis came close upon them before he observed them. They endeavoured to cut off his retreat, and seemed more desirous to take him and his horse than to kill him. When they saw that he was about to succeed in making his retreat, they fired two shots at him.

The same party took off two horses belonging to Col. Rawles. These Indians are stragglers, it is supposed, and their acts are no indication of the intention of the Indians generally.

The Express from Black Creek to-day brings news in addition to the above, that the son of Philip came into camp, at Fort Armstrong, on the 27th inst. sent by his father to obtain rations, and to ask Micanopy to go and see Philip, who had burned himself severely. It seems from this, that Philip had not come in, as stated in our paper of this morning. He is about six miles from camp.

JUNIUS DISCOVERED AGAIN.

The mystery which hangs over the author of the celebrated letters of Junius, has been attempted to be removed again and again, by some of the best writers of England. No one has, so far been successful, and the world is destined, most likely, ever to remain in ignorance of the author. The late English papers state that another attempt is to be made, in lieu they say that the author has been discovered. Sir DAVID BREWSTER is the person who is to unravel the mystery. As the story goes, it appears that Sir David, in examining the papers of his late eminent relative, Mr. McPherson the translator of Ossian, found a number of notes and letters addressed to that gentleman by one of his friends, which struck him from their resemblance to the style of Junius. They were written on private or ordinary topics, but were all in the peculiar epigrammatical diction characteristic of that writer. On examining them more critically, he saw that many turns of expression and phrases were precisely or nearly the same, and that the general character of the hand writing corresponded with the fac similies of the hand writing of Junius, which were published in 1812, by Woodfall. The letters were signed "Lachlan Macleane." The question then occurred, who was this Lachlan Macleane? The question is thus answered: He was the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was bred to the study of medicine, but became a political writer and adventurer in London, and rose to some eminence. He was once Under Secretary of State, in which capacity he might have become acquainted with State secrets. Having been sent out to India by Government, in 1776, he was shipwrecked and drowned on the passage; a circumstance that may account for the non-revealment of the secret as to the authorship of Junius. His papers were all lost at the same time.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A case of spontaneous combustion occurred at Philadelphia last week, which may be cited to put housekeepers on their guard. The National Gazette gives the following account of the phenomonena:—

"On Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, a lady living in Arch, near Eleventh street, in Philadelphia, who was sitting up with her sick husband, was surprised by the sudden bursting out of a flame on the dressing table, on which lay half a quire of letter paper, and on the top of it a news paper. The reflection of the flame from the looking glass made the whole table at first appear to be in a blaze. Although very much alarmed at so unexpected and unaccountable an occurrence, she had the presence of mind to take up the burning mass of paper on the shovel and throw it into a tub of water which stood near. With the same instrument she smothered the blaze which had communicated to the dimity table cover, and the varnish of the table. The only light in the room at the time was a small floating taper, which stood on a stand several feet from the dressing case.—When she had sufficiently recovered from her surprise to investigate the cause of this singular occurrence, she recollected that on the Thursday before she had spread a rag with sweet oil for a blister, and had left it for few moments on the dressing table, which had occasioned a greasy spot on the cover. The papers lay on or near this spot. At 9 o'clock on Saturday night a peculiar empyreumatic smell had been perceived in the room, but the source of it had not been suspected. No doubt the process of combustion had been going on slowly for some time in the cloth and letter paper, until reaching the air, it burst into a flame in the newspaper. May not many fires, which have been considered the works of incendiaries, have originated from a similar cause?

CINCINNATI, April 3.

LONGEVITY.

There is now living, in Crosby town in this county, an old gentleman, Mr. Oliver Hays, who was 102 years old in August last. His health is good, having never known a day's sickness. He draws a pension, and generally walks into town, 26 miles, to receive it, and walks out, next day, to the residence of one of his grandsons, and returns home at his leisure. His wife is also still living, about 100 years old. This account is from his grandson.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McElhiney, Dr. CHARLES H. STEELE to Miss CHARLOTTE MURRAY, Daughter of James Murray, Esq.—all of this city.

MR. CHARLES DUMAS.

PROFESSOR of Modern Languages in St. John's College, has the honour to inform the Gentlemen of Annapolis, that in consequence of the request made to him to teach the art of FENCING, Mr. Dumas will open and begin a Class in

FENCING,

at his Room, as soon as he will have formed a Class of Ten Gentlemen.

For terms and particulars apply at Mr. D's. Room, West street, next door to the Office of N. Brewer, Jr. Esq. from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

April 13. 3w*

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 11th, 1837.

ON application by petition of John S. Sellman, Administrator of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1837.

JOHN S. SELLMAN, Adm'r.
April 13. 6w.

The office in this city again admonishes the public of the great impropriety of suffering tickets to remain in the drawer for want of purchasers. It is not longer than two or three months that a prize of $100 and another of $150 remained on hand in consequence of not having buyers; and again, three neat little prizes, one of $30, and two of $25 shared a similar fate.

25,000 Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.
CLASS No. 3, for 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, April 15, 1837.
AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Rich and Splendid Scheme.

1 prize of	$25,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	3,080
2 prizes of	2,500
2 prizes of	2,000
2 prizes of	1,500
20 prizes of	1,000
20 prizes of	500
20 prizes of	400
50 prizes of	200
56 prizes of	100
Lowest prize	10

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

Tickets $8—*Hfs* $4—*Qrs.* $2.

10,000 DOLLARS!

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 8, for 1837.
To be drawn at Baltimore on Wednesday, April 19, 1837,
D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,250
1 prize of	1,100
10 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	250
10 prizes of	200
10 prizes of	150
10 prizes of	120
55 prizes of	100
110 prizes of	90
Lowest prize	5

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Qrs. $1 25.

Tickets and Shares for sale at
F. M. JARBOE'S
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church street, Annapolis.)
April 13

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 21st, 1837.

ON application by petition of Joseph Nicholson and John F. Nicholson, Executors of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of March, 1837.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }
March 23. 6w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John A. Graves, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February 1837.

JOHN L. RALEY, Adm'r.
March 9. 4w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }
March 16.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY,
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. ASA EATON, D. D.,* as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. SUSAN EATON, as Matron, and Miss ELLEN ROTTON,† as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty five per cent will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the Church.* Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen.—Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged $12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above.—for instruction in the French language, $7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,)—in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish *the domestic character.* It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. ASA EATON, D. D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

**From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia*

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. EATON, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connexions in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned—for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian seek a Christian Parents education.

†*From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.*

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss ROTTON and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

A MEETING of the Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arundel county, will be held at the Court House in this city, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.
April 6 2

NOTICE.

ANNAPOLIS, April 4th, 1837.

THE subscribers acting under a resolution of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals until the 25th instant, to contract for the following work:

1. For the painting the wood work of the House of Delegates, and its adjacent Committee Room.

2 For painting the wood work of the Chamber in the State House commonly called the Old Armory.

3. For painting the wood work of the Chamber of the Court of Appeals.

4 *For painting the exterior wood work of* the State House, including the Dome, Cupola and Spire.

5. For building a Wood House, corresponding in size, design, materials and workmanship, with the Gun House, including the foundation—to be erected parallel with the Gun House at the N. E. gate of the State House lot.

The proposals for painting should state the prices for two coats, and also for three.

The colours will be the same as those last used on the building, and the materials to be of the purest and best quality.

The painting of the Court of Appeals room must be finished on or before the 15th May; and the residue of the work by the 1st of September next.

Bond with security will be required for the use of good merchantable materials of first quality, and completion of the work in faithful, workmanship manner within the time specified. The proposals should state the names of the sureties, and the terms of each piece of work, (according to the foregoing enumeration) separately.

R. W. GILL,
W. G. TUCK,
April 6. 2 3w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 28 5, 1837.

ON application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr
Reg. Wills, A. A County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1837.

CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.
April 6. 2 6w.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,
March 22d, 1837.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application or the production of powers of attorney, or by correspondence in due order.

By order,
TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.
March 28 B 3w.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1837.

Rev. Henry Aisquith,

Dr. H. Briscoe,
Wm. N. Baker,
Robt. Jas. Brent,
Dr. Brook,
Dr. Jno. E. Barry,
Samuel Baum, (2)
Henry Brure,
Major Isaac D. Beall,
John Brower,
David Barnum,

William Caton,
Elizabeth Carr,
B. Crapster,
Sarah Caldwell,
Richard Cubbs,
Mr. Cherries,
Samuel Chamberlaine,
Richard Cromwell, (2)
Concordia Lodge,
James Cheney,
Albert Constable,
Honble. D. Claude,
Danl. Caulk,

Thomas Duckett,
Dr. Duckett,
Henry Darnall,
Saml. Deale,
Saml. Day,
Professor Ducatel,
Dr. Alexander Duvall,
Howard M. Duvall,
Capt. Delano,
Ann H. Danvers,

Gen. Thomas Emory, (3)

Alexander Falls,
Capt. W. Frazer,

H. H. Goldsborough, (2)
Jonas Green,
Peter Giles,
Wm. Gwynn,

Washington Hall,
Wm. Harwood, (2)
James Hooper of N.
Samuel Harris & Co.
Rev. Hector Humphreys,
Capt. Hobbs,
Richd. S. Hardesty,
Capt. James Hickerson,
Dr. Wm. B. Hebbard,
Eliza Hopkins,
James H. Holliday,
P. H. Hopkins,
Thos. Hindes,
Jesse Holliday,

Richd. B. Jacobs,
Elizabeth Jacobs,
Wm. Jones,
Thos. Ireland,
Leonard Iglehart,

Thos. D. Kennedy,
Patrick Kirnes,
Thomas R. Kent,

Miss Sarah A. Lusby,
Dr Upton Lawrence,
Mr. Edward Lee,
John Lee,
P. G. Loehleitner,
Davy Lockerman,

George W. McCullough,
E. T. Massey,
Rev. George McIlhenny,
Joseph T. Mitchell, (2)
Wm. McDonald,
Capt. Andrew Mariner,
Capt. Charles Manship,
Ministers and Churches,
Charles McCarty,

J. J. Owen.

James Plummer,
Samuel Parrot,
Joseph M. Palmer,
Mr. Peace,
G. A. Perdicarris,
Wm. Price,

Joseph Queen,

Charles Rodick,
Mr. Reed,
Ailey Rouben,

Samuel W. Spence, (2)
Capt. Joseph Sewell,
Andrew Slicer,
Mrs. Ann Stockett, (2)
Julia M. Sears,
Wm. B. Stephenson,
Miss Susan Selvey,
B. Smith,
Mr. Segar,
Mrs. Emeline Smith, (2)
Wm. A. Spencer,

Lewis Tydings,
Mary Terry,
Wm. Thompson,
Eleanor Thompson,

Rev. Mr. Woodley,
Nathan Warfield,
Charles B. White,
Capt. John Wilson,
Caleb White,
James White,

Frederick E. Zerfing,

April 6,

A.
Robert Annan.

B.
Dr. Thomas E. Bond,
Thos. E. Buchanan,
Absalom Belmear,
Susan Brewer,
Wm. H. Bartley,
Geo. G. Belt, (2)
Charles C. Brice,
Dennis Boyd,
Gustavus Barber,
Miss Betty Beard.

C.
Sarah Cross,
Capt. Carney,
Sarah A. Camden,
Rachel Collingwood,
Walter Cross,
Henry Coulter, (2)
James C. Carpenter,
John Carr, (2)
John Collinson,
James W. Chaney,
Philip Clayton,
John G. Chapman,
John H. B. Charles.

D.
Edward Dorsey,
Dr. Thos. R. Ditty,
Thos. H. Dorsey,
Caleb Dorsey,
Mrs. Sally Dorsey,
Hammond Dorsey,
Rebecca Dorsey,
J. W. Duvall,
George Dunn, (3)

E.
Hugh W. Evans.

F.
Joshua M. Falkner.

G.
John C. Groome,
Thos. C. Gant,
James I. Gray.

H.
James S. Holland,
Isaac H. Hopkins,
Mary Hayden, (2)
Thos. Handy,
H. Hughes,
Mrs. Ellen Harper, (2)
Dr. James Harper, (2)
Dr. Harper,
Jacob Hurst, (2)
J. Hutton, (1)
Sarah Ann Hyde,
Dr. Hamilton S. Hawkins,
Eleanor Hopkins,
M. E. Harrison,

J.
Wm. Johnston,
James Iglehart,
Madame Seguin Nee Jonut,
F. M. Jarboe, (42)

K.
John H. Kennard,
John Knighton,
Barnett Kitts.

L.
Wm. League, (2)
Secretary Grand Lodge,
Stephen Lee,
Andrew Lamb, (2)
Mrs. Ann Loudin,
Mrs. P. A. Lovely.

M.
Col. Joseph D. Merrick,
James Moss,
Gen. Wm. H. Marriott,
John V. L. McMahon,
Bushrod W. Marriott,
Mrs. Elizabeth Mace,
Gilbert Murdock, (2)
Wm. McNier, (8)

O.

P.
David Potts,
Walter Phelps,
Mrs. Phelps,
Wm. A. Patterson,
Rev. John Poisal,
Thos. G. Pratt.

Q.
Elinor Queen.

R.
John Ridin,
Wm. Ritchor.

S.
Lewis N. Sewell,
Benjamin Simmes,
Francis Simmes,
John Smith,
Mr. John Smith,
Rebecca Sewell,
Charles Stewart, (3)
Dr. John H. Sellman,
Capt. J. Sands,
Mr. Swain.

T.
Mrs. Thompson,
Chary Lenan Teackle,
J. M. T[illegible],
Thos. Tonner.

W.
Elijah Wells, (3)
Joseph White,
Edward Williams,
John W. Whittington, (2)
Henry Weeks, (3)

Z.

R. J. CRABB, P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, will be opened on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Banking House of the Farmers Bank of Maryland in the city of Annapolis, at the Counting Room of A. & J. Ellicott in the city of Baltimore, and at the Store of Amos A. Williams at Savage Village, in Anne-Arundel county, and will be continued open until Wednesday the 3d day of May next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. of each day.

The charter requires that one dollar shall be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

AMOS A. WILLIAMS,
LEONARD IGLEHART,
A. RANDALL,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
GEORGE WELLS,
ELIAS ELLICOTT.

Annapolis, April 6, 1837.

The Republican, (Annapolis,) the Baltimore Chronicle, Republican, and American, will insert the above twice a week until the 3d of May next.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, his Plantation in South River Neck, containing a little upwards of

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

It is beautifully situated; a particular description of its advantages is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to purchasing. The terms will be accommodating—about one third cash will be required; the balance in one and two years. Should the above Land not be sold by Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, of which notice will be given, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, at the hour of eleven o'clock. For further information apply to the subscriber, at his residence

JOS. N. STOCKETT.
April 6. 2 ts.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 18th day of April instant, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R J. COWMAN, Clk.
April 6 H. tm.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, George Pocock, Senior, of Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have made, ordained, authorised, nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, authorise, nominate, constitute and appoint, Brice Hobbs of Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name, and for my own proper use and benefit, to buy, sell, barter, bargain, ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive of and from all my debtors, and any other person or persons whomsoever, all such sum or sums, debts and demands whatsoever, which are now due, or may become due, or owing unto me the said George Pocock, Senior, by and from all the said debtors, and to have, use and take, all lawful ways and means in my name, or otherwise, for the recovery thereof by arrest, distress, or otherwise, and to compound and agree for the same, and acquittance or other discharges for the same, for me and in my name to make, bargain, sell and deliver, and to do all other lawful acts or things whatsoever concerning the premises as fully, in every respect as if I myself were present at the doing thereof.—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

GEORGE POCOCK, Senr. (Seal.)
March 16. 4w.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.
March 23.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail on a mere per centage of their former cost, it outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure &c &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Recently, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 8.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS, VIZ:

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Facha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father.
Frank Mildmay,	
King's Own,	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT,

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to *every* person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, *as may be preferred.*

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

Saturday News and Bulwer or Marryatt's Novels can be had for $5.

All orders must be addressed, free of postage, to

L. A. GODEY & Co.,
100 Walnut street.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS.—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for *publishing*; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favorably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs. Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of

DEEDS OF MANUMISSION,
BILLS OF SALE,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.

Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

N. B. Having an approved form of Insolvent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms—for Cash

NOTICE.

TAKEN up afloat about the 7th February last on Burley's Hill Shore, near Magothy river,

TWO BARRELS OF N. E. RUM.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. W. SEEDERS.

March 2.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland. *Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.*

Just received and for Sale by

D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that

MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise is would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest in the work must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up adrift, near Turkey Point, South River, about the 16th February last, THREE BARRELS, supposed to be two of N. E. Rum, and one of Brandy, without any particular marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS BURLEY.

March 9.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to me subscriber Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of John W. Sunderland, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Sunderland having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said John W. Sunderland having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and I having appointed Robert Plummer trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Sunderland, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John W. Sunderland a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John W. Sunderland be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause if any they have, why the said John W. Sunderland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County.

Jan. 12. 3m.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of Shadrack Forrest of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Shadrack Forrest having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Shadrack Forrest having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Warfield his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Shadrack Forrest a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Shadrack Forrest be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday of April, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Shadrack Forrest should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

NICH'S. BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court.

Test. WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Jan. 12. 3m.

LONDON FASHIONS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received direct from London *Dress Coat, Pantaloons and Vest*, as specimens of the Fashions, and invites his friends and those disposed to patronize him, to call and examine them, together with a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING, all of the latest importations.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up afloat in the Chesapeake Bay between the 5th and 9th inst. ELEVEN BARRELS marked as follows:—Three Barrels marked Boston N. E. Rum, S. and M., 3 do. marked do. D Barnard, 1 do. marked A., 2 do. marked R., and 2 do. marked S. Brandy. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take possession.

A. SAPPINGTON.

Thomas' Point.

March 2.

TAKEN UP, ADRIFT

NEAR Turkey Point, South River, about the 16th February last, THREE BARRELS, supposed to be two of N. E. Rum, and one of Brandy, without any particular marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS BURLEY.

March 9.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to me subscriber Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of John W. Sunderland, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Sunderland having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said John W. Sunderland having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and I having appointed Robert Plummer trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Sunderland, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John W. Sunderland a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John W. Sunderland be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause if any they have, why the said John W. Sunderland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County.

Jan. 12. 3m.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of Shadrack Forrest of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Shadrack Forrest having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Shadrack Forrest having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Warfield his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Shadrack Forrest a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Shadrack Forrest be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday of April, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Shadrack Forrest should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

NICH'S. BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court.

Test. WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Jan. 12. 3m.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go at it further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be *no consideration* to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, The newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and *information from* "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars—to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE.
48 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEVIN G. TAYLOR.

May 5.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1837. NO. 16.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE.
Philadelphia.

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.

PRAYER.

Father, my weak lips pray,
Oh! guide my fattering tongue.
Till the low murmurs of it's lay,
Through thy blest realms have rung;
Stretch forth thy mighty hand,
To pardon and to spare,
Hear, in thy bright and blessed land,
The contrite sinners prayer.

Father, a weary heart
Hath come to thee for peace,
The world hath not the healing art
To bid it's troubles cease,
It brings before thy throne,
It's weight of woe and care,
Oh! thou accept its pleading tone,
The contrite Sinner's prayer.

Father, it hath rebell'd,
Wander'd from out thy path.
Nor heeded, when the thunder swell'd
The tempest of thy wrath.
But now, a bruised thing,
Neglected, pale and bare,
Low at thy footstool it doth bring,
The contrite Sinner's prayer.

Father, it bends before
Thy throne among the blest,
Peace to the wretched heart restore,
Give to the weary, rest.
Father—it's sins forgiven,
It pants with thee to share
The glorious heritage of heaven,
Won by the contrite prayer.

C. H. W.

GOD AND HEAVEN.

BY DR. BOWRING.

The silver cord in twain is snapped,
The golden bowl is broken.
The mortal form in darkness wrapped,
The words funereal spoken;
The tomb is built, or the rock is cleft,
Or delved is the grassy sod,
And what for mourning man is left—
Oh! what is left—but God!

The tears are shed that mourned the dead,
The flowers they wore are faded,
The twilight dew hath veiled the sun,
And Hope's sweet dreamings shaded:
And the thoughts of joy that were planted deep
From our lone sad hearts are riven,
And what is left us when we weep—
Oh! what is left—but Heaven!

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GERMAN GHOST STORY.

The following strange and incredible story is related by Sir William Wraxall, in the first part of his "Historical memoirs." The reader will bear in mind that the incident occurred in Germany: and only that it is not located in the Hartz Mountains, we should pronounce it to be one of the most veritable ghost stories on record, not even excepting Sir Josiah Barrington's wonderful marvellous Ghost Music.

In the autumn of 1778, I visited Dresden for the second time: a court which was rendered peculiarly agreeable to the English at that period, by the hospitality and polished manners of his Majesty's Minister to Saxony, Sir John Stepney; one of the best gentlemen who has been employed on Foreign Missions, during the course of the present reign—Dresden was then a place where the Illumines had made a deep and general impression on the public mind; Schrepfer having chosen it, only a few years earlier, for the scene of his famous exhibition of the apparition of the chevalier de Saxe. Having given, in a former work, some account of the extraordinary imposition, I shall not resume the subject here; but I cannot help relating another somewhat similar story, which was told me, during my residence in Dresden, by the count de Folkesheim. He was a Livonian gentleman, settled in Saxony, of a very improved understanding, equally superior to credulity, as to superstition. Being together in the month of October, 1778, and our discourse accidentally turning on the character and performance of Schrepfer; "I have conversed," said he to me, with several of the individuals who were present at the scene of the spectre or phantom, presented by him in the palace of the Duke Courland. They all agreed in their account of the leading particulars.—Though I do not pretend to explain by what process or machinery, that business was conducted, I have always considered him as an artful imposter and his audience as dupes. Yet I am not so decidedly sceptical on the possibility of supernatural appearances, as to treat them with ridicule, because they may seem to be unphilosophical. I received my education in the University of Konigsberg, where I had the advantage of attending lectures on ethics and moral philosophy, delivered by a professor who to me seemed a very superior man in those branches of science. He had nevertheless, though an ecclesiastic, the reputation of being tinctured with incredulity on various points connected with revealed religion. When, therefore, it became necessary for him, in the course of his lectures to treat on the nature of spirits, as detached from matter, to discuss the immortality of the soul and to enter on the doctrine of a future state, I listened with more than ordinary attention to his opinions. In speaking of all these mysterious subjects, there appeared to me to be so sensible an embarrassment both in his language and his expression, that I felt the strongest curiosity to question him further respecting them. Finding myself alone with him soon afterwards, I ventured to state to him my remarks on his deportment, and I entreated him tell me if they were well founded, or only imaginary suggestions.

The hesitation which you noticed, answered he, resulted from the conflict that takes place within me, when I am attempting to convey my ideas on a subject where my understanding is at variance with the testimony of my senses. I am equally from reason and reflection, disposed to consider with incredulity and contempt, the existence of apparitions. But an appearance which I have witnessed with my own eyes, as far as they, or any of the perceptions can be confided in, and which has even received a sort of subsequent confirmation, from other circumstances connected with the original fact, leaves me in that state of scepticism and suspense which pervaded my discourse. I will communicate to you its cause. Having been brought up to the profession of the church, I was presented by Frederick William the First, late King of Prussia, to a small benefice situated in the interior of the country, at a considerable distance south of Konigsberg. I repaired thither, in order to take possession of my living, and found a very neat parsonage house, where I passed the night in the bed chamber which had been occupied by my predecessor.

It was in the longest days of summer, and on the following morning which was Sunday, while lying awake, the curtains of the bed being undrawn, and it being broad day light, I beheld the figure of a man, habited in a sort of loose gown, standing at a reading desk, on which lay a large book, the leaves of which he appeared to turn over at intervals. On each side of him stood a little boy, in whose faces he looked earnestly from time to time, and as he looked, he seemed always to heave a deep sigh. His countenance pale and disconsolate, indicated severe distress of mind. I had the most perfect view of these objects; but, being impressed with too much fear and apprehension to rise, or to address myself to the appearances before me, I remained for some minutes a silent and breathless spectator, without uttering a word, or altering my position. At length the man closed the book, and then taking the two children, one in each hand, he led them slowly across the room; my eyes eagerly followed him, till the three figures gradually disappeared, or were lost behind an iron stove, which stood at the farthest corner of the apartment.

However deeply and awfully I was affected by the sight which I had witnessed, and however incapable I was of explaining it to my own satisfaction, yet I recovered sufficiently the possession of my mind to get up, and having hastily dressed myself, I left the house. The sun was long risen, and directing my steps to the church, I found that it was open; but the sexton had quitted it, and on entering the chancel, my mind and imagination were so strongly impressed by the scene which had recently passed, that I endeavoured to dissipate the recollection, by considering the objects around me. In almost all the Lutheran churches of the Prussian dominions, it is an established usage to hang up against the walls of some part of the building, the portraits of the successive pastors or clergymen, who held the living. A number of these paintings, rudely performed, was suspended in one of the aisles. But I had no sooner fixed my eyes on the range, in which was the portrait of my immediate predecessor, than they became rivetted to the object; and I instantly recognized the same face which I beheld in my bed chamber, though not clouded by the same deep expression of melancholy or distress.

"The sexton entered, as I was still contemplating this interesting head, and I immediately began a conversation with him on the subject of the persons who had preceded me in the living. He remembered several incumbents, concerning whom, respectively, I made various inquiries, till I concluded by the last, relative to whose history I was particularly inquisitive." "We considered him," said the sexton, "as one of the most learned and amiable men who have ever resided among us. His charities and benevolence endeared him to all his parishioners, who will long lament his loss. But he was carried off in the middle of his days by a lingering illness, the course of which has given rise to many unpleasant reports among us, and which still form matter of conjecture. It is however commonly believed that he died of a broken heart" My curiosity being still more warmly excited by the mention of this circumstance, I eagerly pressed him to disclose to me what he knew or heard on the subject. "Nothing respecting it," answered he "is absolutely known, but scandal had propagated a story of his having formed a criminal connection with a young woman of the neighborhood, by whom it is even asserted that he had two sons.

As a confirmation of the report, I know that there certainly were two children, who have been seen at the parsonage; boys of about four or five years old. But they suddenly disappeared, some time since before the decease of their supposed father; though to what place they are sent, or what is become of them, we are wholly ignorant. It is equally certain that the surmises and unfavorable opinions formed respecting this mysterious business, which must necessarily have reached him, precipitated if they did not produce the disorder of which our late pastor died; but he is gone to account, and we are bound to think charitably of the departed."

It is unnecessary to say with what emotions I listened to this relation, which recalled to my imagination and seemed to give proof of the existence, of all that I had seen. Yet, unwilling to suffer my mind to become enslaved by phantoms which might have been the effect of error or deception, I never communicated to the sexton the circumstance which I had just witnessed, nor even permitted myself to quit the chamber where it had taken place. I continued to lodge there, without ever again witnessing any similar appearance; and the recollection itself insensibly began to wear away, as the autumn advanced.—

When the approach of winter rendered it necessary to light fires though the house, I ordered the iron stove that stood in the room, and behind which the figure which I beheld, together with the two boys, seemed to disappear, to be heated for the purpose of warming the apartment. Some difficulty was experienced in making the attempt, the stove not only smoking intolerably, but emitting a most offensive smell, having, therefore, sent for a blacksmith to inspect and repair, it, he discovered in the inside, at the farthest extremity, the bones of two small human bodies, corresponding perfectly in size, as well as in other respects, with the description given me by the sexton of the two boys who had been seen at the parsonage.—This last circumstance completed my astonishment, and appeared to confer a sort of reality on the appearance, which might otherwise have been considered as a delusion of the senses. I resigned the living, quitting the place and returned to Konigsberg; but it has produced upon my mind the deepest impression, and has, in its effects, given rise to that uncertainty and contradiction of sentiment which you remarked in my late discourse." Such was Count Felkesheimes story, which from its singularity appeared to me deserving of commemoration in whatever contempt we may justly hold similar anecdotes.

A correspondent informs us, says the Boston Morning Post, that certain gentlemen who keep temperance stores are licensed to sell alcohol as a *medicine!* And that they do a large business in this way—*their customers generally being very much out of health.*

We were infinitely amused with a story that was told us the other day—a story unquestionably true. All our readers know with what extreme readiness and with how little examination the Legislature granted divorces during its late session. Certain wags at Frankfort, it appears, took advantage of this easy disposition of the General Assembly, and played off a practical joke upon that honourable body. They handed in an application for the divorce of a certain couple, and the bill as usual, was passed without particular enquiry. Some days afterwards, a gentleman in a distant part of the State having read the columns of the Frankfort Commonwealth, closed the paper in surprize and hurried off to his neighbor, a venerable old citizen, and exclaimed—"Why, neighbor, I am astonished, I never heard of my quarrel between you and your wife! I am lost in amazement!" A quarrel between me and my wife!" ejaculated the old man—"what do you mean?" "I mean no offence Sir," replied the first, "but I read your divorce in my paper and was puzzled to account for it. I supposed of course that you and Aunt Betsey had quarrelled." "Hark ye, Sir," responded the old man, "I am seventy years old, and my wife i sixty-eight—we have lived together forty-nine years and raised thirteen children—and there has never been the least illnatured word between us in all our lives. Divorce! *divorce!* I divorced from my *old woman!* Why what the devil has sent you here with such a story.

The neighbor made no reply, but coolly took the paper from his hat and handed it to the old man, who, with the aid of his spectacles, then and there read, to his utter dismay, an official statement of the actual dissolution of the matrimonial bonds of himself and his wife by the sovereign authority of the State. The agonies of the poor old couple, at finding themselves two, can readily be imagined. That night they wept on seperate pillows, but early on the following day, the good old souls trudged off for a marriage license, paid the fee, went before the nearest magistrate, and were duly joined a second time together, each fervently praying, that the Legislature would never again interfere with their connubial ties.—*Louisville Journal.*

SOMETHING GRAPHIC.

The following letter was written some time since, by a boy in Indiana, to his father at New Orleans:

"Dear daddy, corn is dull, brother John is dead likewise.

Excuse haste and a bad pain.

Yours omnipotent,

JOHN M'CLURE."

The Greenfield Mercury states that two full grown Balsam trees were lately dug from the ground in Halifax, Vermont, placed erect upon ox sleds, and in that position drawn into that village, a distance of twenty miles. Their removal occupied a day and a half. The trees are designed to decorate the abode of Franklin Ripley, Esq. a gentleman whose rural taste has improved his grounds until they are said to exhibit a beauty not surpassed in any section of the country.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman of Philadelphia, dated.

U. S. Frigate Constitution
CADIZ, Dec. 31, 1836.

We spent the summer in cruizing along the coasts of Italy and Syria. We made short stays at Sidon, Beirout, Tripoli, and Jaffa, from whence we went to Jerusalem. I will now give you a description of our visit. We left Jaffa for Jerusalem, distant forty five miles, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, about fifty in company, armed with pistols and cutlasses, mounted on mules, and arrived at Ramla at 10 o'clock in the evening, about sixteen miles from Jaffa; it is a very mean, dirty place, but remarkable as the place in which Joseph lived, who begged the body of Jesus from Herod, and placed it in a new Sepulchre, Math. 27. We left there at 12, and travelled all night, and arrived at Jerusalem about 7 o'clock in the morning. The road is cut through the mountain, and only room for one mule to pass at a time, and so bad in some places that we were obliged to dismount and walk. The mountains are said to be infested with robbers. On our arrival in Jerusalem, we took up our quarters in a French Convent, and were obliged to sleep on the floor. We first visited the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, built on Mount Calvary, over the spot on which our Saviour was crucified. Inside of the Church is the sepulchre in which our Saviour was laid, and the hole in which the cross was placed.—They also showed us the hole in the rock occasioned by the earthquake, when our Saviour gave up the ghost.

They have a great many curiosities, among which is the sword of Godfrey of Bouillon, the first Christian King of Jerusalem. We next visited a heap of rubbish, said to be the ruins of the Temple of Solomon, at one time the most magnificent building in the world, which is rendered remarkable from the saying of our Saviour, that not one stone should be left standing on another. It was destroyed by the Romans, and upwards of six thousand people perished, having fled there for protection. Outside of the city are the pools of Bethseda and Gileon, and the tomb of the Virgin Mary. In the Valley of Jehoshaphat, is the tomb of King Jehoshaphat, Absalom's pillar, the tomb of Zachariah, and the Royal Sepulchres. We next visited the Mount Olives, it is about one mile from the city. In a building erected on the spot from which our Saviour ascended into Heaven, is a square stone, on which is the print of a foot, said to be that of our Saviour. I could distinguish the toes, and that was all. I also saw the Garden of Gethsemane, where our Saviour suffered such agony.

We next visited Bethlehem the birth place of our Saviour. They showed us a manger, said to be the one in which our Saviour was laid; also a grotto in a rock in which the Virgin Mary hid herself and babe when Herod gave the order for all the little children to be killed; also the field in which the shepherds were attending their flocks when they heard the voice informing them of the birth of our Saviour. Our stay was so short that we could not see every thing that we wished to. I purchased some beads, made out of olive wood, and some pearl shells, and had them consecrated in the Holy Sepulchre.

We sailed from Jaffa for Alexandria, in Egypt, at one time the greatest commerical city in the world. There is nothing of interest to be seen but Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, and the Catacombs, where they preserve their dead. I went into them, and had to stoop on all fours, and enter through a small hole in a rock. There is large square chambers cut inside, in which they place the dead in an upright posture. There is nothing in them now but skeletons and bones. It was a very dreary place.

We arrived here on the 27th of December, Major Eaton, our Ambassador to the Court of Spain is staying here with his family, and he has been here some time. He visited the ship, and we were all presented to him.

LONDON FASHIONS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received direct from London *Dress Coats, Pantaloons and Vest,* as specimens of the fashions, and invites his friends and those disposed to patronize him, to call and examine them, together with a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING, all of the latest importations

TAKEN UP, ADRIFT

NEAR Turkey Point, South River, about the 16th February last, THREE BARRELS, supposed to be two of W. E. Rum, and one of Brandy, without any particular marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS BURGESS.

March 9.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, April 20, 1837.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of Annapolis, gratefully acknowledge a donation of $5 from the Grand Jury, arising from several fines, levied for the infringement of certain by-laws.

P. G. RIDOUT, Treasurer
F. O. Society.

Annapolis, April 1837.

NOTICE.

The Friends of the National Administration, in Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, are requested to meet in their several Election Districts, on the *Second Saturday of May next*, to appoint five Delegates from each Election District, and five from the city of Annapolis, to meet in Convention at the Patapsco Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, on the *Third Saturday in May next*, at 10 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Congress, and a ticket for the Legislature from Anne-Arundel county.

The friends of the National Administration in the city of Baltimore are requested to co operate in the nomination of candidates for Congress.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

The Frederick Citizen of Friday states that the growing wheat and rye crops will not be one-third of an average yield. Many farmers have ploughed up their fields, and more will do so.

Alluding to reports such as that just noticed, the Richmond Whig remarks—

Papers in various sections are talking about the gloomy prospect for a wheat crop. We suspect, the prospect is far from cheering, but this croaking does no good; we doubt whether it will add one grain to the crop. Besides, it is in bad taste; for every year since our recollection, the same melancholy forebodings have been indulged. And in many instances, we know, to the surprise of every one, the crops have proven largely over the average. Nothing is more uncertain than speculations at this season about the wheat crops; for the prospect may be gloomy in the extreme now, and three months of good weather may produce a total revolution. We hope such may be the case this year.

From the Baltimore Chronicle

NEW YORK SLAVE CASE

We understand that Dr. WALTER F. ALLENDER, of this city, the gentleman who we claim to a fugitive slave, arrested in New York, before the recent negro riot times, returned home a day or two since, and has again gone to New York, for the purpose of substantiating his claim, and of defending himself against a charge of an attempt at kidnapping infamously preferred against him, by some of the agents of the Abolition Society. We learn, further, that nothing could exceed the barefaced and horrible perjuries by which it was attempted to invalidate the just and legal claim of the Doctor to his property.

We are sorry to discover that the ministers of the laws in the Eastern section of the country listen with a too credulous ear to the fabrications of the unscrupulous and conscienceless negroes, who stand ready to prove any thing which may be necessary to the defeat of a master's claim. In the case before us, there cannot be the slightest doubt, that the negro in question is the slave of Dr. ALLENDER. That gentleman is one of our most respectable citizens.—The negro was born in the family of his father, and is as well known to him as his own brother. It is not possible that there can be any error about the matter—and the Doctor's standing and character preclude all idea of any improper object. If the escape of the negro be connived at by the civil authority, or any harsh measures be adopted towards the Doctor, New York will be made to feel the consequences of such a gross violation of the plain guarantees of the constitution.—The South has a remedy, and will use it. The case of this individual claimant will be made a common cause from Maryland to Louisiana.

From the Norfolk Beacon, April 14.

NAVAL.

The U. S. Sloop of War Fairfield, Commander Mayo, dropped down from the Navy Yard yesterday morning to the anchorage off the Naval Hospital, preparatory to her sailing. Her destination is the coast of Brazil.

The U. S. Sloop of War Erie, Commodore Renshaw, was at St. Catharin's, Brazil, 1st February. All well.

The Frigate Sirene, Admiral Duportet, for Brest, and Andromede, Captain Villeneuve, for Rio de Janeiro, will sail from Hampton Roads to-morrow—weather permitting.

MILITARY

Capt. Fulton and Lieut. Bryant's companies of U. S. Dragoons, will embark from Fortress Monroe on Sunday next, in the schr. Virginian, Capt. Bedell, for New Orleans.

MAIL BURNT.

In the steamboat Funch, recently burnt on the Ohio river, was the mail made up at the New Orleans Post Office on the 23d of March, which was entirely destroyed, and destined for the following places:

Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Louisville, Ky. for distribution; Memphis, Tenn. for distribution; Vicksburg, Miss., Grand Gulf, Miss; Natchez, Miss.; Port Gibson, Miss.; Natchez, Miss. for distribution.

SNOW STORM IN THE WEST.

The St. Louis Republican of the 5th instant states, that on Monday previous they had a prodigious snow storm that has no parallel in the memory of the oldest citizens at any season of the year." The depth was 17 inches. That paper expresses its fears that it has been general, and if so, as the rivers are already high, another deluge may be expected.

The Mississippi river is open as high as Galena, a boat from that place having reached St. Louis on the 3d inst.

PANTHER FIGHT.

The following statement of an incident, remarkable, if true, we copy from the Yazoo, Miss. Register, of the 18th ult.

The Keel Boat ——, in ascending the Yazoo river last week, lay by for the night, and about 9 o'clock, while the crew were seated in the cabin, a large Panther sprang in at the door and seized one of the men by the shoulder. The other three men rushed to his assistance, and endeavoured, in vain, to extricate him from the terrible jaws of the monster; one of them took up a rifle and levelled it at the Panther, but it missed fire; he then obtained a Bowie knife and plunged it into the heart of the beast. The poor boatman was most horribly mangled, having had his shoulder nearly torn off, and his body lacerated by the claws of the infuriated monster.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE AT NYACK, BURNT DOWN.

We learn by a gentleman who came down the river in the steamboat on Wednesday, that the Roman Catholic Seminary at Nyack, was entirely destroyed by fire on that day. The loss is estimated at ten thousand dollars. We have not learned any particulars.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From the St. Lawrence Republican.

GENERAL PUTNAM RIVALLED.

On the 18th day of March, inst, while travelling through the woods on the S. Haven tract, town of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence county, I came across the track of a Panther, from the appearance of which I judged he had passed recently. I immediately returned home, procured my dog and rifle and started in pursuit. Having followed him in a zig-zag course about six miles, I unexpectedly came to a ledge, into a fissure of which he had entered. Believing I was about to have a little sport, and not preferring child's play, I dropped a second ball into my rifle, preparatory to the onset. Scarcely had I effected that last step, when casting a searching glance upon the cavern, I beheld two shining balls, apparently emitting sparks of fire. These I knew to be the eyes of the Panther, and, mechanically bringing my rifle to my face "set drive," and sent in my dog. Those who have heard the occasional low sullen growls of a cat when fighting, can form some idea of the growls of the panther at this time (always bearing in *mind that specs will weigh only 8 or 10 pounds*, while the Panther weighs about 200.)

At the place where the Panther entered, the ascent was nearly equal to that of the roof of a house for 12 or fourteen feet, then extending downward under the floor of the entrance nearly to the place where I stood—at which place there was another opening, but covered with snow two or three feet deep. I re-loaded my rifle, and in the mean time, the dog and the Panther, apparently in close communion," had descended to the lowest aperture. Judging from the shrieks of the dog, that the contest was an unequal one, I threw aside my rifle, dug away the snow, and immediately pulled him out. The Panther then ascended to the top of the lower cavern. After making the aperture sufficiently large, I crawled in six or seven feet, taking my dog and rifle with me, when, upon looking up, at the distance of seven or eight feet, I beheld the same glossy eyes, darting their fierce lustre upon me. Like the boy in quest of the bird's nest, "with much ado," I succeeded in bringing my rifle to bear upon his head—again "set drive," sent my dog forward and immediately backed out, re-loaded my rifle and prepared for another onset, should occasion demand. This I repeated three times in succession, each time sending my dog forward as a feeler.—The fourth time I sent in my dog, backing out, the Panther having him by nose and his claws grapple into his shoulders, the dog of course having the under jaw of the panther in his mouth.—The object of the dog being evidently to get out of the cavern, bringing the panther with him. As soon as the panther's head came in sight I fired a ball into his forehead—and here terminated my sport.

Upon examining the head of the panther, I found that every ball (six in number) had taken effect. One eye destroyed, the roots of his tongue cut off, teeth knocked out, &c. all of which could not have been effected by the latter shot. Notwithstanding all this, he fought like a tiger, illustrating the truth of the axiom, that "the ruling passion of life is strong even in death." I have dressed the skin, and handsomely stuffed it, so that any one can see it by calling at my residence in Edwards. Length ten feet.

ELIJAH HAINES.

Edwards, March 16th, 1837.

AWFUL MURDER.

A correspondent of the Exeter News Letter mentions the murder, at West Hopkinton, of Israel H. Russel, aged 28, by John S. Titcomb, a young man, aged about 25, formerly of Newburyport. Russel and Titcomb were both single men, had laboured together at the coopering business, and boarded together. On Friday, about half-past 10 o'clock A. M. a young man of their acquaintance was in the shop found them discussing the question, "whether people are predisposed to murder each other for money?" During a short discussion, Titcomb remarked that people would commit murder without any hope of gain. This remark however, made no impression upon the young man's mind, and he withdrew, leaving Russel and Titcomb busy at their work. About 11 o'clock the proprietor of the shop was in and found them quietly at work. At 12 o'clock, Titcomb went to his boarding house, washed and shaved himself, and seemed so much disconcerted as to lead the mistress of the house to inquire what had happened, that he looked so pale, and appeared so much agitated.

This disconcerted him, and he returned immediately to the shop, from which he was soon called to dinner, and when he was asked why Russel had not come with him, he replied that he remained behind to finish shaving three or four staves, that completed a certain lot. He eat quickly, returned to the shop, set it on fire, and walked into the street. The fire was soon discovered, and the alarm given, when the people collected in great numbers, Titcomb among the rest. The roof soon fell in, and the flames were extinguished, when the body of Russel was found, burnt badly, beneath the bench at the side of the shop, where it had been thrown by Titcomb, and covered with shavings and staves to some depth. Both legs were broken above the knees, and both arms above the elbows, evidently showing that the murderer attempted to put the body in a barrel to conceal it. It was apparent also that Russell was killed by severe blows being inflicted on the head, whilst seated on the shave horse, without having made the least resistance. A jug of rum was in the shop, of which Titcomb had drunken freely. Russell for the last three or four months, had abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors, and was a mild and inoffensive man.—*Boston Transcript.*

DEATH OF MR. DAVIDSON THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr Davidson, on his way to Timbuctoo, was confirmed by letters of the 15th February, received at the Foreign Office, from the British Vice-Consul at Mogadore, Mr Wiltshire. In the letter from this gentleman, he stated that the most circumstantial account he had heard was from a Jew trader who arrived there from Draha, on the 2d February, and reported that Mr. Davidson had been robbed on the 29th or 30th of Shaban, (thirty-two or thirty-three days after Mr. Davidson started from Wednoon,) but allowed the party, consisting of eighteen persons, to proceed on the road to Timbuctoo. Eight or ten days afterwards a marauding party, of the tribe El Harib, who were returning from plundering a place called Boushegrah, met Mr. Davidson's party a little to the south of Egueda, whom they immediately robbed, and shot Mr Davidson. At Elmam Dee, a town distant six days from Fatta, where his informant was living, he saw in possession of the Arabs and Jews, various articles which had belonged to Mr. Davidson, which he described, and left no doubt as to his fate. Among the articles, he named a silver watch, a pocket compass, a sword, three books, a box of medicines, a paper tea-caddy, beads and cowries, all of which *he must have seen*, or he could not have described them so correctly. The lamented decease of this celebrated traveller, at least the seventh in African discovery, was very feelingly alluded to by the chairman, R. J. Murchison, Esq. Mr. Davidson has long been known to the public from the account of his travels in Mexico, Egypt and the Holy Land, and from having delivered lectures on these subjects at several institutions.

FOREIGN.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Sheridan, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 18th March, inclusive, and London to the 17th.

The London papers note that the money market had obtained a temporary relief, and that about the 14th, of March the money could be obtained at 3 per cent. per annum. At the last dates, however, it had relapsed to nearly its previous state.

On the 17th Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons moved for a copy of all the correspondence between the government of England and the government of Russia and Turkey relative to the treaty of Adrianople, and the occupation of the shores of the Black Sea by Russia. The motion was negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th, a debate commenced upon the subject of intervention in Spain which occupied the whole of that and the next session. Lord Palmerston vindicated and justified the conduct of the government, and the right and propriety of assisting the constitutional cause, even to a greater extent than it had been done.

The motion was lost, only 89 voting for it, and 234 against.

Mr Davidson, the traveller in Africa, has been murdered by a party of the tribe El Harib at Sheh Kevaha twenty days journey frow Wedoon, and twenty-seven from Tumbuctoo. Mr. Davidson is author of Travels in Mexico, Egypt and the Holy Land.

Death of Mrs. Canning.—The Liverpool Mail of the 18th March announces the death of this lady. She was the Viscountess Canning, wife of the former Prime Minister George Canning. Her death raises to the Peerage her son Charles John Canning, who was recently in the House of Commons.

FRANCE.

A panic respecting the savings banks has prevailed in Paris, which has extended itself to the other towns. The sums drawn from the Metropolitan Savings Bank, within twenty days preceding March 10, exceed by a million of francs the deposites made in the same period. At Lisle, a run on the Savings Bank had commenced. Letters from Lyons represent the state of trade as deplorable. Thirty thousand human beings are in a state of extreme destitution.

A great manufacturer is stated to have said at the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, March, 14, that within forty years the woollen manufacturers of France had never been in so deplorable a state as at present. These lamentable facts are stated to have made a very serious impression on Ministers, and would, *it is believed*, influence the impending votes of the Chamber on the grants demanded for the Royal family and for the secret police.

SPAIN

The long talked of combined movement was at last made on the 10th of March, by Generals Evans, Espartero and Saarsfield. The contest was not yet ended when the latest advices were despatched, but the movement appears to have been to a considerable extent successful, although the success was gained only by very hard fighting, and with severe losses on both sides.

General Evans gained possession of the heights near St. Sebastian, and of all the Carlist entrenchments—Espartero entered Durango, so long the head quaters of Don Carlos, taking 500 prisoners—and Saarsfield had advanced to a position which enabled him to keep the main body of the Carlists completely in check.

PORTUGAL.

The advices from Lisbon are to the 2nd of March inclusive. The accounts are more encouraging than of late. The government had taken energetic measures to put down the guerilla disturbances in the Algarves, and they had been to a great extent successful. A loan had been negotiated, and the financial difficulties of the government were in a fair train of removal.

The kingdom was tranquil, and confidence in the existing ministry had been much increased by the prudence of their measures for the attainment of economy and reform. The project of the new or amended constitution was ready, and would be laid before the chambers in a few days.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Friday evening last, Mr. HENRY HAMMOND, of this city.

——, This morning, after a long and severe illness, in the 7th year of his age, JOHN, only son of Mr. Alexander Cowan, an intelligent and interesting boy.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent to a punctual Tenant, the HOUSE now occupied by Mrs. Matilda Cowman. Possession given on the first of May.

G. WELLS.

April 20. 3w.

50,000 Dollars!

To buy, or not to buy—that is the question,
Whether 'tis better for a man to suffer
The boorishness of duns, or take a
Ticket in the scheme below, and
By so doing end it—To buy, to draw,
And, with a PRIZE to say we end the
Purse-ache, and a thousand other
Inconveniences the poor is heir to,
Is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

CLASS D, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, April 22, 1837,
AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Rich and Splendid Scheme.

1	prize of	$50,000
1	prize of	20,000
1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	4,000
1	prize of	3,190
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,500
1	prize of	2,000
50	prizes of	1,000
50	prizes of	500
50	prizes of	300
61	prizes of	200
63	prizes of	100
Lowest prize		10

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets, $10—Hlf. $5—Qrs. $2 50.

Tickets and Shares for sale at
F. M. JARBOE'S
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church-street, Annapolis.)
April 20

MR. CHARLES DUMAS,

PROFESSOR of Modern Languages in St. John's College, has the honour to inform the Gentlemen of Annapolis, that in consequence of the request made to him to teach the art of FENCING, Mr. Dumas will open and begin a Class in

FENCING,

at his Room, as soon as he will have formed a Class of Ten Gentlemen.

For terms and particulars apply at Mr. D's. Room, West street, next door to the Office of N. Brewer, Jr. Esq. from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

April 13. 3w*

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY 10th May, at 12 o'clock M. at the Court House door in Prince Frederick Town, Calvert county, all the real estate of Thomas W. Harris, deceased, remaining unsold, consisting of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

513 ACRES OF LAND,

situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorised to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees.
CHARLES E. MAYER, }
April 20.—ts

ONE YARD OF LIST REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Upper Marlboro', Prince-George's county, on Tuesday the 10th instant, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JOHN MITCHELL, aged about 18 years. He had on when he went away a gray cloth Coat, grey cassinett Pantaloons, and black cloth vest. He is a tall, slender, well built youth, with freckled face, and light auburn hair. When I last heard from him he was in the city of Annapolis. I hereby forewarn my brethren of the craft and other persons from employing him, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who disregard this notice. The above reward will be given if brought home.

JOSEPH FOWLER.

April 20.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 11th, 1837.

ON application by petition of John S. Sellman, Administrator of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1837.

JOHN S. SELLMAN. Adm'r.

April 13. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 21st, 1837.

ON application by petition of Joseph Nicholson and John F. Nicholson, Executors of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of March, 1837.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, }
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.

March 23. 6w.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

March 22d, 1837.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct receipts order.

By order,

TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

March 23. 8w.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. Susan Eaton, as Matron, and Miss Ellen Rotton, as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty-five per cent will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the Church*. Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen.—Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged $12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above.—for instruction in the French language, $7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,) —in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $9 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—*no pupil to bring* to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish *the domestic character*. It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

**From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia*

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, *your new school for the education* of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connexions in her native city, and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned—for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian sect's Christian Parents education.

**From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.*

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss Rotton and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

NOTICE.

ANNAPOLIS, April 4th, 1837.

THE subscribers acting under a resolution of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals until the 25th instant, to contract for the following work:

1. For the painting the wood work of the House of Delegates, and its adjacent Committee Room.

2 For painting the wood work of the Chamber in the State House commonly called the Old Armory.

3. For painting the wood work of the Chamber of the Court of Appeals.

4 For painting the exterior wood work of the State House, including the Dome, Cupola and Spire.

5. For building a Wood House, corresponding in size, design, materials and workmanship, with the Gun House, including the foundation—to be erected parallel with the Gun House at the N. E. gate of the State House lot.

The proposals for painting should state the prices for *two coats, and also for three.*

The colours will be the same as those last used on the building, and the materials to be of the purest and best quality.

The painting of the Court of Appeals room must be finished on or before the 15th May; and the residue of the work by the 1st of September next.

Bond with security will be required for the use of good merchantable materials of first quality, and completion of the work in faithful, workmanship manner within the time specified. The proposals should state the names of the sureties, and the terms of each piece of work, (according to the foregoing enumeration) separately.

R. W. GILL,
W. G. TUCK.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 28th, 1837.

ON application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1837.

CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John A. Graves, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February 1837.

JOHN L. RALEY, Adm'r.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1837.

Rev. Henry Ainsmith,

Dr. H. Briscoe,
Wm. N. Baker,
Robt. Jas. Brent,
Dr. Brook,
Dr. Jno. E. Barry,
Samuel Blum, (2)
Henry Bruce,
Major Isaac D. Beall,
John Brower,
David Barnum,

William Caton,
Elizabeth Carr,
B. Crapster,
Sarah Caldwell,
Richard Cubbs,
Mr. Cherries,
Samuel Chamberlaine,
Richard Cromwell, (2)
Concordia Lodge,
James Cheney,
Albert Constable,
Honble. D. Clouds,
Danl. Caulk,

Thomas Duckett,
Dr. Duckett,
Henry Darnall,
Saml. Deale,
Saml. Day,
Professor Ducatef,
Dr. Alexander Duvall,
Howard M. Duvall,
Capt. D lano,
Ann H. Danvers,

Gen. Thomas Emory, (3)

Alexander Falls,
Capt. W. Frazer,

H. H. Goldsborough, (2)
Jonas Green,
Peter Giles,
Wm. Gwynn,

Washington Hall,
Wm. Harwood, (2)
James Hooper of N.
Samuel Harris & Co.
Rev. Hector Humphreys,
Capt. Hobbs,
Richd. S. Hardesty,
Capt. James Hickerson,
Dr. Wm. B. Hebbard,
Eliza Hopkins,
James H. Holliday,
P. H. Hopkins,
Thos. Hindes.
Jesse Holliday,

Richd B. Jacobs,
Elizabeth Jacobs,
Wm. Jones,
Thos. Ireland,
Leonard Iglehart,

Thos. D. Kennedy,
Patrick Karnes,
Thomas R. Kent,

Miss Sarah A. Lusby,
Dr Upton Lawrence,
Mr. Edward Lee,
John Lee,
P. G. Lochleitner,
Davy Lockerman,

George W. McCullough,
E. T. Massey,
Rev. George McIlhenny,
Joseph T. Mitchell, [2]
Wm. McDonald,
Capt. Andrew Mariner,
Capt. Charles Manship,
Ministers and Churches,
Charles McCarty,

J. J. Owen.

James Plummer,
Samuel Parrot,
Joseph M. Palmer,
Mr. Peaco,
G. A. Perdicarris,
Wm. Price,

Joseph Queen,

Charles Redick,
Mr. Reed,
Alley Reuben,

Samuel W. Spence, [2]
Capt. Joseph Sewell,
Andrew Sliger,
Mrs. Ann Stockett, [2]
Julia M. Sears,
Wm. B. Stephenson,
Miss Susan Selvey,
B. Smith,
Mr. Segar,
Mrs. Emeline Smith, [2]
Wm. A. Spencer,

Lewis Tydings,
Mary Terry,
Wm. Thompson,
Eleanor Thompson,

Rev. Mr. Woodley,
Nathan Warfield,
Charles B. White,
Capt. John Wilson,
Caleb White,
James White,

Frederick E. Perrinti.

April 6.

A.

Robert Annan.

B.

Dr. Thomas E. Bond,
Thos. E. Buchanan,
Absalom Belmear,
Susan Brewer,
Wm. H. Bartley,
Geo. G. Belt, (2)
Charles C. Brice,
Dennis Boyd,
Gustavus Barber,
Miss Betty Beard.

C.

Sarah Cross,
Capt. Carney,
Sarah A. Camden,
Rachel Collingwood,
Walter Cross,
Henry Coulter, (2)
James C. Carpenter,
John Carr, (2)
John Collinson,
James W. Chaney,
Philip Clayton,
John G. Chapman,
John H. B. Clarke.

D.

Edward Dorsey,
Dr. Thos. R. Ditty,
Thos. H. Dorsey,
Caleb Dorsey,
Mrs. Sally Dorsey,
Hammond Dorsey,
Rebecca Dorsey,
J. W. Duvall,
George Dunn, (3)

E.

Hugh W. Evans.

F.

Joshua M. Falkner.

G.

John C. Groome,
Thos. C. Gant,
James A. Gray.

H.

James S. Holland,
Isaac H. Hopkins,
Mary Hayden, (2)
Thos. Handy,
H. Hughes,
Mrs Ellen Harper, (2)
Dr. James Harper, [2]
Dr. Harper,
Jacob Hurst, [2]
J. Hutton [2]
Sarah Ann Hyde,
Dr. Hamilton S. Hawkins,
Eleanor Hopkins,
M. E. Harrison,

J.

Wm. Johnston,
James Iglehart,
Madame Seguin Nin Jonut,
F. M. Jarboe, (42)

K.

John H. Kennard,
John Knighton,
Barnett Kitts.

L.

Wm. League, [2]
Secretary Grand Lodge,
Stephen Lee,
Andrew Lamb, [2]
Mrs. Ann Lamdin,
Mrs. P. A. Lovely.

M.

Col. Joseph D. Merrick,
James Moss,
Gen. Wm. H. Marriott,
John V. L. McMahon,
Bushrod W. Marriott,
Mrs. Elizabeth Mace,
Gilbert Murdock, [2]
Wm. McNier, [8]

O.

P.

David Potts,
Walter Phelps,
Mrs. Phelps,
Wm. A. Patterson,
Rev. John Poisal,
Thos. G. Pratt.

Q.

Elinor Queen.

R.

John Rain,
Wm. Ritchor.

S.

Lewis N. Sewell,
Benjamin Simmes,
Francis Simmes,
John Smith,
Mr. John Smith,
Rebecca Sewell,
Charles Stewart, [3]
Dr. John H. Sellman,
Capt. J. Sands,
Mr. Swain.

T.

Mrs. Thompson,
Chary Benan Teackle,
J. M. Tate,
Thos. Toulear.

W.

Elijah Wells, [3]
Joseph White,
Edward Williams,
John W. Whittington, [2]
Henry Weeks, [3]

Z.

R. J. CRABB, P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, will be opened on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Banking House of the Farmers Bank of Maryland in the city of Annapolis, at the Compting Room of A. & J. Ellicott in the city of Baltimore, and at the Store of Amos A. Williams at Savage Village, in Anne-Arundel county, and will be continued open until Wednesday the 3d day of May next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. of each day.

The charter requires that one dollar shall be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

AMOS A. WILLIAMS,
LEONARD IGLEHART,
A. RANDALL,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
GEORGE WELLS,
ELIAS ELLICOTT.

Annapolis, April 6, 1837.

The Republican, (Annapolis,) the Baltimore Chronicle, Republican, and American, will insert the above once a week until the 3d of May next.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, his Plantation in South River Neck, containing a little upwards of

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

It is beautifully situated; a particular description of its advantages is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to purchasing. The terms will be accommodating—about one third cash will be required, the balance in one and two years. Should the above Land not be sold by Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, of which notice will be given, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, at the hour of eleven o'clock. For further information apply to the subscriber, at his residence

April 6 JOS. N. STOCKETT. ts.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, George Pocock, Senior, of Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have made, ordained, authorised, nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, authorise, nominate, constitute and appoint, Brice Hobbs of Anne Arundel county, and state aforesaid, my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name, and for my own proper use and benefit, to buy, sell, barter, bargain, ask, demand, sue *for, recover and receive of and from all my* debtors, and any other person or persons whomsoever, all such sum or sums, debts and demands whatsoever, which are now due, or may become due, or owing unto me the said George Pocock, Senior, by and from all the said debtors, and to have, use and take, all lawful ways and means in my name, or otherwise, for the recovery thereof by arrest, distress, or otherwise, and to compound and agree for the same, and acquittance or other discharges for the same, for me and in my name to make, bargain, sell and deliver, and to do all other lawful acts of things whatsoever concerning the premises as fully, in every respect as if I myself were present at the doing thereof.—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

GEORGE POCOCK, Senr. (Seal.)

March 16. 4w.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the Cultivator, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

March 23.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up afloat in the Chesapeake Bay between the 5th and 9th ult. ELEVEN BARRELS marked as follows: Three Barrels marked Boston N. E. Rum, S. and M., 3 do. marked do. D. Barnard, 1 do. marked A., 2 do. marked R., and 2 do. marked S. Brandy. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take possession.

A. SAPPINGTON,
Thomas' Point.

---

their Journal, have offered a premium of *Five Hundred Dollars* for the best essay on the best mode of raising in the year 1837 in fattening hogs on Apples—the premium to be awarded by a committee of three farmers, to be appointed." Here is a premium worth having, and we hope many of the readers of the Farmer will be numbered among the lucky few, and that some one of them may be successful.—*Genesee Farmer.*

OF MARYLAND, SC.

County, Orphans Court,
March 21st, 1837.

ation by petition of Joseph Nicholson and John F. Nicholson, Executors Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased be published once a week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

CE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 21st day of March, 1837.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }

TE OF MARYLAND, SC.

del County, Orphans Court,
March 28th, 1837.

lication by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

CE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

the subscriber of Anne Arundel county has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1837.

CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV. OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

The Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the Cultivator, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ions of the Province of Maryland, *City of Annapolis*, in 1774, 1775 and 1776.

ived and for Sale by
D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.
ers copies are ready for delivery.

Maryland G

ANNAPOLI

Thursday, April

The Managers of the Fund
ty of Annapolis, gratefully ack
nation of $5 from the Grand J
several fines, levied for the infr
tain by-laws.

P. G. RIDOUT

Annapolis, April 1837.

☞NOTICE.

The Friends of the National
in Anne-Arundel county, and
napolis, are requested to meet
Election Districts, on the *Sec*
May next, to appoint five Dele
Election District, and five from
napolis, to meet in Convention
Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, on t
day in May next, at 10 o'clock, t
didates for Congress, and a tic
gislature from Anne-Arundel co

The friends of the National
in the city of Baltimore are re
operate in the nomination of
Congress.

ANNE

The Frederick Citizen of Frid
the growing wheat and rye crop
one-third of an average yield.
have ploughed up their fields, a
do so.

Alluding to reports such as that
the Richmond Whig remarks—

Papers in various sections are l
the gloomy prospect for a wheat cr
pect, the prospect is far from chee
croaking does no good; we doubt w
add one grain to the crop. Beside
taste; for every year since our rec
same melancholy forebodings have
ed. And in many instances, we kn
prise of every one, the crops
largely over the average. Nothi
certain than speculations at this sea
wheat crops; for the prospect may
the extreme now, and three mon
weather may produce a total reve
hope such may be the case this yea

From the Baltimore Chron

NEW YORK SLAVE C

We understand that Dr. Walte
der, of this city, the gentleman wh
a fugitive slave, arrested in New Y
the recent negro riots there, returned
or two since, and has again gone to
for the purpose of substantiating hi
of defending himself against a char
tempt at kidnapping infamously p
gainst him, by some of the agents o
tion Society. We learn, further, t
could exceed the barbarities and i
juries by which it was attempted t
the just and legal claim of the Doct
perty.

We are sorry to discover that the
the laws in the Eastern section of
listen with a too credulous ear to the
of the unscrupulous and conscience
who stand ready to prove any thing
be necessary to the defeat of a ma
In the case before us, there cannot
out doubt, that the negro in questio
of Dr. Allender. That gentlem
our most respectable citizens.—Th
born in the family of his father, an
known to him as his own brother
possible that there can be any erro
matter—and the Doctor's standing
ter preclude all idea of any improp
the escape of the negro be connive
civil authority, or any harsh measur
towards the Doctor, New York wi
feel the consequences of such a gr
of the plain guarantees of the co
The South has a remedy, and will
case of this individual claimant w
a common cause from Maryland to

From the Norfolk Beacon, Ap

NAVAL.

The U. S. Sloop of War Fairfie
der Mayo, dropped down from the
yesterday morning to the anchorag
al Hospital, preparatory to her s
destination is the coast of Brazil.

The U. S. Sloop of War Erie,
Renshaw, was at St. Catharin's, B
bruary. All well.

The Frigate Sirene, Admiral
Brest, and Andromede, Captain Vi
Rio de Janeiro, will sail from Hal
to morrow—weather permitting.

MILITARY

Capt. Fulton and Lieut. Bryant
of U. S. Dragoons, will embark fi
Monroe on Sunday next, in the sch
Capt. Bodell, for New Orleans.

MAIL BURNT.

In the steamboat Fune, recent
the Ohio river, was the mail ma
New Orleans Post Office on the 23
which was entirely destroyed, and
the following places:

Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.
Ky. for distribution; Memphis, Ten
bution; Vicksburg, Miss., Grand
Natchez, Miss.; Port Gibson, Miss
Napoleon, for distribution.

SNOW STORM IN THE W

The St. Louis Republican of the
states, that on Monday previous the
vicious snow storm that has no pa

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL!
PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum, expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chestnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio will be all supplied for $12 00

Oct. 8.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple, — Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful, — Pacha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters, — Japhet in Search of his Father.
Frank Mildmay,
King's Own,

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT,

Pelham, — Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned, — Rienzi,
Devereux, — Falkland,
Paul Clifford, — Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of *The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.*

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher at $8 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

Saturday News and Bulwer or Marryatt's Novels can be had for $5.

All orders must be addressed, free of postage, to

L. A. GODEY & Co.,
100 Walnut street.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

Saturday News—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

The Philadelphia Saturday News—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier.*

The Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, *formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which* has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

Saturday News.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

Saturday News.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of

DEEDS OF MANUMISSION,
BILLS OF SALE,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.

Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

N. B. Having an approved form of Insolvent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms—for Cash

---

NOTICE.

TAKEN up afloat about the 7th February last on Butler's Hill Shore, near Magothy river,

TWO BARRELS OF N. E. RUM.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. W. SEEDERS.

March 2.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland, *Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.*

Just received and for Sale by

D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

Office of the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of The Salmagundi will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞The Salmagundi will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new and even a cheaper book proposition, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*, a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of *reduction*, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* all a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal *every week to a London duodecimo volume*, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitters; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE.
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOE.

May 5.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1837. NO. 17.

Printed and Published BY
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts! Internal Improvement, Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 10th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premium, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general reference and information, handsomely executed, and accompanying each paper on a large quarto sheet! at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, will be increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

POETRY.

From the New York American.

There is great spirit and fidelity in the delineations of the Indian's hate of the white man, in the annexed lines.

THE SEMINOLE'S REPLY.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

"The attack on Fort Mellon was made, it is supposed, by Philip and his gang. The action must have taken place before the information of the truce could have been received by the Indians who made the attack."—*Southern Paper.*

Blaize! with your serried columns,
I will not bend the knee!
The shackle ne'er again shall bind
The arm which now is free:
I've mail'd it with the thunder
When the tempest mutter'd low,
And where it falls ye well may dread,
The lightning of its blow.
I've scared ye in the city,
I've scalped ye on the plain:
—Go, count your chosen where they fell
Beneath my leaden rain—
I scorn your proffer'd treaty,
The pale face I defy;
Revenge is stamp'd upon my spear,
And "*blood*" my battle cry.
Some strike for hope of booty,
Some to defend their all—
I battle for the joy I have,
To see the white man fall:
I love among the wounded,
To hear his dying moan
And catch, while chanting at his side,
The music of his groan.
Ye've trail'd me thro' the forest,
Ye've track'd me o'er the stream,
And struggling through the everglade;
Your bristling bayonets gleam:
—But, I stand as should the warrior,
With his rifle and his spear:
The scalp of vengeance still is red
And warns ye—"*Come not here.*"
Think ye to find my homestead!
I gave it to the fire:
My tawny household do ye seek?
I am a childless sire:
But should ye crave life's nourishment,
Enough I have and good:
I live on hate—'tis all my bread,
Yet light is not my food.
I loathe ye with my bosom—
I scorn ye with mine eye—
And I'll taunt ye with my latest breath,
And fight ye till I die.
I ne'er will ask ye quarter,
And I ne'er will be your slave:
But I'll swim the sea of slaughter,
Till I sink beneath its wave.

*It will be remembered that many of the Seminoles killed their children; they being considered an incumbrance to the war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RUSSIAN KNOUT.

The following description of this horrid punishment is extracted from an article in the Knickerbocker for April:

"Exactly at seven o'clock, a bustle among the military attracted our attention; and on looking round, we saw the criminal approaching on foot, guarded by four dismounted gen-d'armes with naked sabres, accompanied by several officers of police, and followed by two executioners—each bearing under his arm a bundle which we afterwards found contained knout thongs. The battalion now formed a hollow square, three deep—the police, executioner, and criminal, being in the centre.

"No sooner had the soldiers taken their ground than a rush ensued among the crowd to secure good situations, and in the scramble I was separated from my friend whom I did not again see till after the execution. So shoved about was I in the crowd, that at one time I thought I should have missed seeing the ceremony, after all. However, the soldiers saved me from this disappointment, as they politely received me into their ranks, and I was at once placed within a few yards of the criminal, where I had an uninterrupted view of every thing that was going on. Immediately upon the square being formed, the military presented arms, and the crowd uncovered their heads, while the principal officer of police in attendance read the emperor's warrant for the execution. This being done, the criminal was delivered over to the executioners.

"Even at this moment, when the prisoner was naturally the chief object of interest, my attention was strongly arrested by the appearance of the principal executioner, so much so, indeed, that I had the curiosity to inquire afterwards into his history. His name, if I recollect aright, was Kozloff: he originally belonged to the higher class; but for cruelties committed upon his peasants, which I believed, in some cases extended even to the commission of murder, he was degraded and sentenced to the knout. From this he saved himself by volunteering to his present situation. He was, I think, without exception, the coarsest specimen of humanity that I ever beheld. His age seemed to be about fifty: his stature was greatly beyond the average, and in spite of a stoop, must by some inches have exceeded six feet, while his shoulders were immoderately broad, his body large, without corpulency, and his limbs bulky and athletic. A profusion of dark colored hair, or rather bristles, enveloped his head: his complexion was of a fierce mahogany tinge, while his huge, uncouth, shapeless features wore an expression in which it was impossible to say whether ferocity or stupidity most predominated. The assistant of this male Gorgon—this ogre in the form of man—was about 22 years of age, and the reverse in every respect of his principal. I cannot describe him better than by saying that he formed one of the most favorable specimens of a young Russian peasant I ever met with. He had been originally a postillion in the service of the Grand Duke Michael, but being implicated in a robbery of his imperial highnesses' luggage, he, like his chief, to save himself from the knout, volunteered to the same execrable service. Both these men are kept constantly in prison, and are only brought out when their revolting task is to be performed. My informant mentioned, at the same time, that Kozloff seemed sunk in misery and despondency, except when he managed to procure the means of intoxication, and then he becomes absolutely furious. Dear must life be to some men, when a bare subsistence is purchased on such terms.

"I must now describe the criminal. He was apparently about twenty-five years of age, very full built, but of low stature, with a countenance of that stolid description which defies all the science of the physiognomist. Though near him, and anxious to read in his features the workings of the mind within, I could neither trace remorse, ferocity, nor fear. He seemed perfectly callous to his situation, and while sentence was being read, he deliberately took off his cap, and prepared himself with perfect coolness for his putrishment. Having thrown aside his caftan and shirt, and having nothing on but his trowsers and boots, he approached the stake with a firm step, and was duly fastened to it by the executioners. This done, these functionaries threw off their coats, and got ready the instruments of torture. The knout consists of a handle about a foot long, with a piece of twisted hide of the same length. To this hide is attached, by a loop, a piece of thong prepared to almost metallic hardness, in length about four or five feet, perfectly flat, and an inch broad; it is changed after every six or eight blows, as it is considered unfit for use when it becomes soft.

"The principal executioner having placed himself within five or six feet of the prisoner, with the thong of the knout on the ground, rather behind him, then drew it forward, raising it slowly and steadily till it had attained the proper elevation, when he brought it down with tremendous force upon the middle of the criminal's back, leaving a deep crimson mark of nearly an inch in breadth, extending from his neck to the waistband of his trowsers. Upon receiving the blow, the wretch uttered a scream, or rather a yell of agony, and every fibre of his body seemed in a state of violent and instantaneous contortion. With scarcely any interval, the blow was repeated, followed by the same result—the same frightful yell—the same appalling shudder.—The second mark appeared about an inch from, and parallel to, the first: a third, fourth, and fifth blow followed, in quick succession, when the operator stepped aside and resigned his place to his assistant.

"The blows from the latter were light when compared with those inflicted by the elder executioner, more so indeed than the difference between their size and strength, great as it was, might seem to justify. After giving eight blows, the assistant retired in his turn, when his principal, who in the meantime had fitted on a fresh thong, resumed the dreadful task. He was again succeeded by the young man, who in like manner had renewed the efficacy of his weapon by a similar process of renovation. In this manner did they continue mutually relieving one another; and at each relay, adding a new thong, till the destined number of blows were inflicted on the lacerated back of the parricide. About the fiftieth stroke, his struggles having partially loosened the fastenings, it was found necessary to stop and have them fixed more firmly. From the first till about the twentieth blow each was followed by the same scream and convulsions; from the twentieth to fiftieth both gradually became weaker; the latter indeed had degenerated into a sort of shivering. After the fiftieth, both ceased: the criminal's head fell to one side, and though each touch of the knout brought with it a convulsive shudder, he seemed to be perfectly unconscious of pain.

"The punishment concluded, the chief executioner took some instruments from his bag, and with them marked the malefactor on the forehead, on each cheek and on the chin. This, I understand, was merely a form typical of branding, which, as well as slitting the nostrils, was always inflicted upon a knouted criminal, until the humanity of the Emperor Alexander prompted him to abolish both practices. The marks are now made with a cold instrument, and are, I believe, easily effaced.

"The criminal's back now exhibited a horrid spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, of a deep crimson hue; yet still, mangled as it was, no blood ran from it. A common cart having been drawn into the square, the executioners untied the strap by which the malefactor was fastened to the stake, and with the assistance of the gen-d'armes, carried him to and placed him in the cart, throwing his shirt lightly upon him, then his caftan, then a mat over all.—

When removed from the stake, he was quite insensible; so much so, that I did not suppose he would survive till he reached the hospital; but I was mistaken; for upon observing him attentively, after being placed in the cart, I perceived that he had so far recovered as to attempt to move one arm. I could not observe any surgeon attending the execution; nor indeed would it have been of any consequence, as the number of stripes is specified, and whatever happens, they must be administered.

"He was driven off to the prison with the same guards and attendants as at first; the whole affair, from the arrival till the departure of the criminal, not exceeding twenty minutes. What became of him afterwards, I could not learn; but I have little doubt that in a few days he died from the fever and mortification that were likely, or rather certain, to follow such severe injury. On the event of his recovery, he would be sent to end his life in the mines of Siberia, and this could scarcely be called the least part of his punishment.—Such is the knout."

AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

It has been remarked by Mr. Knight, that "the palate which relishes fruit, is seldom pleased with strong fermented liquors; and as feeble causes, continually acting, ultimately produce extensive effects, the supplying the public with fruit, at a cheap rate, would have a tendency to operate favourably, both on the moral and physical health of the people." This sentiment we think is a correct one, and hence, independently of the pleasure of having a supply of good fruit for domestic use, it becomes a kind of duty for the farmer, and those whose situation will admit it, to cultivate fruit trees. The real benefactors of mankind, as St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before; and to fertilize, beautify, and improve his farm, should be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial and bountiful soil; and in few ways can this desirable object be attained more certainly and effectually, than by planting trees either of forest or fruit, as circumstances may require.

To a person who has occasion to visit any part of our state, the evidence is forced upon him at every step, that on this point our farmers are very negligent. There are orchards it is true, but too often the fruit is of the most inferior quality, being well adapted for neither cider, domestic use, or feeding; and the fact being apparently entirely overlooked, that good fruit is in the end always the cheapest, and that but a little money or time is asked to secure this result.

In procuring fruit trees for planting, great care should be taken to procure those only of the most valuable qualities, reference being had to the use to which the fruit is to be applied. Whatever variety or species of fruit tree is wanted, choose those that are vigorous and straight, and of a healthy appearance. Whether they have been grafted or budded, be careful to select those that have been worked on young stocks. Grafts or buds inserted into old, crooked, or stunted stocks, seldom succeed well, and are more liable to diseases than others.—Trees that are healthy, have always a smooth, clean, shining bark; such as are mossy, or have a thick, rough, wrinkled bark, should be rejected." It is always better to pay a good price for trees grafted, or budded when young, and of which the kind and quality are known, than to plant cheap ungrafted trees, with an idea of improving the fruit afterwards, as in this way several years are always lost to the planter, and where proper precautions are used there is little to apprehend from a failure in the transplanting of trees.

The spring of the year is the best time for removing and planting trees, though the operation may be safely performed in the fall of the year, after the circulation of the sap has mostly ceased. In taking up trees, the roots should be injured or bruised as little as possible, and they should be kept moist until they are placed in the ground. Much of the future growth and health of the tree depends on the mode of setting, and of course the nature of the ground should be considered in determining this point. If the ground is light and rich, a hole large enough to receive without cramping the roots, is all that is required; but if the soil is poor, or hard and difficult for roots to penetrate, the hole should be made large, and instead of throwing back the dirt dug out, when setting the tree, good rich mould should be used, even if we are obliged to procure it at some distance, as the rapidity and certainty of growth will more than compensate the trouble. In planting trees it is very necessary they should be secured against the action of the wind, as a motion of the tree is apt to prevent the fine fibres or spongioles from fixing themselves in the soil, and thus the death of the tree is caused. Stakes may be used until the roots become firm, or the top may be cut off until the roots left when taken up, give it sufficient firmness.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A HANDSOME PREMIUM.

The Executive Committee of the *American Temperance Union*, as we learn from the February number of their Journal, have offered a premium of *One Hundred Dollars* for the best experiment made in the year 1837 in fattening various animals on Apples—the premium to be awarded by a committee of three farmers, to be hereafter named." Here is a premium worth contending for and we hope many of the readers of this paper will be numbered among the competitors, and that some one of them may obtain the prize.—*Genesee Farmer.*

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 31st, 1837.

ON application by petition of Joseph Nicholson and John F. Nicholson, Executors of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of March, 1837.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }
March 23. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 28th, 1837.

ON application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1837.

CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.
April 6. 6w.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgements to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents *each*. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN.
Annapolis.
March 23.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province of Maryland,
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, '75, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by
D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.
Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

Maryland G
ANNAPOLI
Thursday, April 2

The Managers of the Femal
ty of Annapolis, gratefully ack
nation of $5 from the Grand J
several fines, levied for the infr
tain by-laws.

P. G. RIDOUT

Annapolis, April 1837.

☞ NOTICE.

The Friends of the National
in Anne-Arundel county, and
napolis, are requested to meet
Election Districts, on the Sec
May next, to appoint five Dele
Election District, and five from
napolis, to meet in Convention
Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, on th
day in May next, at 10 o'clock, t
didates for Congress, and a tic
gislature from Anne-Arundel co

The friends of the National
in the city of Baltimore are r
operate in the nomination of
Congress.

ANNE

The Frederick Citizen of Frid
the growing wheat and rye crop
one third of an average yield.
have ploughed up their fields, a
do so.

Alluding to reports such as that
the Richmond Whig remarks—

Papers in various sections are l
the gloomy prospect for a wheat cr
pect, the prospect is far from chee
croaking does no good; we doubt w
add one grain to the crop. Besid
taste; for every year since our rec
same melancholy forebodings have
ed. And in many instances, we st
prise of every one, the crops
largely over the average. Nothi
certain than speculations at this sea
wheat crops; for the prospect may
the extreme now, and three mon
weather may produce a total revo
hope such may be the case this yea

From the Baltimore Chron

NEW YORK SLAVE C

We understand that Dr. WALTE
DER, of this city, the gentleman wh
a fugitive slave, arrested in New Y
the recent negro riot here, recurred
or two since, and has again gone to
for the purpose of substantiating hi
of defending himself against a chir
tempt at kidnapping infamously p
gainst him, by some of the agents o
tion Society. We learn, further, t
could exceed the barbarous and i
juries by which it was attempted t
the just and legal claim of the Doct
perty.

We are sorry to discover *that the*
the laws in the Eastern section of
listen with a too credulous ear to th
of the unscrupulous and conscienc
who stand ready to the defeat of a ma
In the case before us, there cannot
ost doubt, that the *negro in questio*
of Dr. ALLENDER. That gentlem
our most respectable citizens—H
born in the family of his father, an
known to him as his own brother
possible that there can be any erro
matter—and the Doctor's standing
ter preclude all idea of any improp
the escape of the negro be connive
civil authority, or any harsh measur
towards the Doctor, New York wi
feel the consequences of such a gr
of the plain guarantees of the co
The South has a remedy, and will
case of this individual claimant w
a common cause from Maryland to

From the Norfolk Beacon, Ap

NAVAL.

The U. S. Sloop of War Fairfie
der Mayo, dropped down from the
yesterday morning to the anchorag
al Hospital, preparatory to her s
destination is the coast of Brazil.

The U. S. Sloop of War Erie,
Renshaw, was at St. Catharin's, B
bruary. All well.

The Frigate Sirene, Admiral I
Brest, and Andromede, Captain Vi
Rio de Janeiro, will sail from Hav
to morrow—weather permitting.

MILITARY

Capt. Fulton and Lieut Bryant
of U. S. Dragoons, will embark fr
Monroe on Sunday next, in the sch
Capt Bedell, for New Orleans.

MAIL BURNT.

In the steamboat Fancy, recent
the Ohio river, was the mail mat
New Orleans Post Office on the 23
which was entirely destroyed, and
the following places:

Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.
Ky. for distribution; Memphis, Ten
bution; Vicksburg, Miss., Grand
Natchez, Miss.; Port Gibson, Miss
Miss. for distribution.

SNOW STORM IN THE W

The St Louis Republican of the
states, that on Monday previous the
digious snow storm that has no pa

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKED BY MAIL!
PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

THIS periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00 For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00

Oct. 8.

☞ SEVENTEEN ☜
POPULAR NOVELS,
VIZ:

Peter Simple,
Jacob Faithful,
Pirate and Three Cutters,
Frank Mildmay,
King's Own,

Newton Forster,
Pacha of Many Tales,
Japhet in Search of his Father.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT,

Pelham,
The Disowned,
Devereux,
Paul Clifford,
Eugene Aram,

Last Days of Pompeii,
Rienzi,
Falkland,
Pilgrims of the Rhine,

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher

The Saturday News *Literary Gazette.*

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

Saturday News and Bulwer or Marryatt's Novels can be had for $5.

All orders must be addressed, free of postage, to

L. A. GODEY & Co.,
109 Walnut street.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city—

SATURDAY NEWS—The weekly paper with the above title, which was foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis Sustained in this same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Enquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the *very moderate* rate of *two dollars.*—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, *very unequivocally* on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of

DEEDS OF MANUMISSION,
BILLS OF SALE,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.

Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

N. B. Having an approved form of Insolvent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms—for CASH

NOTICE.

TAKEN on afloat about the 7th February last on Butler's Hill Shore, near Magothy river,

TWO BARRELS OF N. E. RUM.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. W. SEEDERS.

March 2.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province of Maryland.
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by

D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

MAMMOTH SHEET.
OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the *largest* sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand *ready* in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI,
AND NEWS OF THE DAY.
EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be *commenced on the beginning of January*, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS *per annum*, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise is would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A NEW AND GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.
NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!
NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still *further* to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and in Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 5.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1837. NO. 17.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Artist Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE.
Philadelphia.

POETRY.

From the New York American.

There is great spirit and fidelity in the delineations of the Indian's hate of the white man, in the annexed lines.

THE SEMINOLE'S REPLY.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

"The attack on Fort Mellon was made, it is supposed, by Philip and his gang. The action must have taken place before the information of the truce could have been received by the Indians who made the attack."—*Southern Paper.*

Blaize! with your serried columns,
I will not bend the knee!
The shackle ne'er again shall bind
The arm which *now* is free:
I've mail'd it with the thunder
When the tempest mutter'd low,
And where it falls ye well may dread,
The lightning of its blow.

I've scored ye in the city,
I've scalped ye on the plain:
—Go, count your chosen where they fell
Beneath my leaden rain—
I scorn your proffer'd treaty,
The pale face I defy;
Revenge is stamp'd upon *my* spear,
And "*blood*" my battle cry.

Some strike for hope of booty,
Some to defend their all—
I battle for the joy I have,
To see the white man fall:
I love among the wounded,
To hear his dying moan
And catch, while chanting at his side,
The music of his groan.

Ye've trail'd me thro' the forest,
Ye've track'd me o'er the stream,
And struggling through the everglade;
Your bristling bayonets gleam:
—But, I stand as should the warrior,
With *his rifle* and *his spear:*
The scalp of vengeance still is red
And warns ye—"*Come not here.*"
Think ye to find my homestead?
I gave it to the fire:
My tawny household do ye seek?
I am a childless sire.*
But should ye crave *life's nourishment,*
Enough I have and good:
I live on hate—'tis all my bread,
Yet light is not my food.

I loathe ye with my bosom—
I scorn ye with mine eye—
And I'll taunt ye with my latest breath,
And fight ye till I die.
I ne'er will ask ye quarter,
And I ne'er will be your slave:
But I'll swim the sea of slaughter,
Till I *sink* beneath its wave.

*It will be remembered that many of the Seminoles killed their children; they being considered an incumbrance to the war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RUSSIAN KNOUT.

The following description of this horrid punishment is extracted from an article in the Knickerbocker for April:

"Exactly at seven o'clock, a bustle among the military attracted our attention; and on looking round, we saw the criminal approaching on foot, guarded by four dismounted gen-d'armes with naked sabres, accompanied by several officers of police, and followed by two executioners—each bearing under his arm a bundle which we afterwards found contained knout thongs. The battalion now formed a hollow square, three deep—the police, executioner, and criminal, being in the centre.

"No sooner had the soldiers taken their ground than a rush ensued among the crowd to secure good situations, and in the scramble I was separated from my friend whom I did not again see till after the execution. So shoved about was I in the crowd, that at one time I thought I should have missed seeing the ceremony, after all. However, the soldiers saved me from this disappointment, as they politely received me into their ranks, and I was at once placed within a few yards of the criminal, where I had an uninterrupted view of every thing that was going on. Immediately upon the square being formed, the military presented arms, and the crowd uncovered their heads, while the principal officer of police in attendance read the emperor's warrant for the execution. This being done, the criminal was delivered over to the executioners.

"Even at this moment, when the prisoner was naturally the chief object of interest, my attention was strongly arrested by the appearance of the principal executioner, so much so, indeed, that I had the curiosity to inquire afterwards into his history. His name, if I recollect aright, was Kozloff: he originally belonged to the higher class; but for cruelties committed upon his peasants, which I believed, in some cases extended even to the commission of murder, he was degraded and sentenced to the knout. From this he saved himself by volunteering to his present situation. He was, I think, without exception, the coarsest specimen of humanity that I ever beheld. His age seemed to be about fifty: his stature was greatly beyond the average, and in spite of a stoop, must by some inches have exceeded six feet, while his shoulders were immoderately broad, his body large, without corpulency, and his limbs bulky and athletic. A profusion of dark colored hair, or rather bristles, enveloped his head: his complexion was of a fierce *mahogany tinge, while his huge, uncouth,* shapeless features wore an expression in which it was impossible to say whether ferocity or stupidity most predominated. The assistant of this male Gorgon—this ogre in the form of man—was about 22 years of age, and the reverse in every respect of his principal. I cannot describe him better than by saying that he formed one of the most favorable specimens of a young Russian peasant I ever met with. He had been originally a postillion in the service of the Grand Duke Michael, but being implicated in a robbery of his imperial highnesses' baggage, he, like his chief, to save himself from the knout, *volunteered* to the same execrable service. Both these men are kept constantly in prison, and are only brought out when their revolting task is to be performed. My informant mentioned, at the same time, that Kozloff seemed sunk in misery and despondency, except when he managed to procure the means of intoxication, and then he becomes absolutely furious. Dear must life be to some men, when a bare subsistence is purchased on such terms.

"I must now describe the criminal. He was apparently bout twenty-five years of age, very *full built, but of low stature,* with a countenance of that stolid description which defies all the science of the physiognomist. Though near him, and anxious to read in his features the workings of the mind within, I could neither trace remorse, ferocity, nor fear. He seemed perfectly callous to his situation, and while sentence was being read, he deliberately took off his cap, and prepared himself with perfect coolness for his punishment. Having thrown aside his caftan and shirt, and having nothing on but his trowsers and boots, he approached the stake with a firm step, and was duly fastened to it by the executioners. This done, these functionaries threw off their coats, and got ready the instruments of torture. The knout consists of a handle about a foot long, with a piece of twisted hide of the same length. To this hide is attached, by a loop, a piece of thong prepared to almost metallic hardness, in length about four or five feet, perfectly flat, and an inch broad; it is changed after every six or *eight blows, as it is* considered unfit for use when it becomes soft.

"The principal executioner having placed himself within five or six feet of the prisoner, with the thong of the knout *on the ground,* rather behind him, then drew it forward, raising it slowly and steadily till it had attained the proper elevation, when he brought it down with tremendous force upon the middle of the criminal's back, leaving a deep crimson mark of nearly an inch in breadth, extending from his neck to the waistband *of his trowsers.* Upon receiving the blow, the wretch uttered a scream, or rather a yell of agony, and every fibre of his body seemed in a state of violent and instantaneous contortion. With scarcely any interval, the blow was repeated, followed by the same result—the same frightful yell—the same appalling shudder.—The *second mark* appeared about *an inch from,* and parallel to, the first: a third, fourth, and fifth blow followed, in quick succession, when the operator stepped aside and resigned his place to his assistant.

"The blows from the latter were light when compared with those inflicted by the elder executioner, more so indeed than the difference between their size and strength, great as it was, might seem to justify. After giving eight blows, the assistant retired in his turn, when his principal, who in the meantime had fitted on a fresh thong, resumed the dreadful task. He was again succeeded by the young man, who in like manner had renewed the efficacy of his weapon by a similar process of renovation. In this manner did they continue mutually relieving one another; and at each relay, adding a new thong, till the destined number of blows were inflicted on the lacerated back of the parricide. About the fiftieth stroke, his struggles having partially loosened the fastenings, it was found necessary to stop and have them fixed more firmly. From the first till about the twentieth blow each was followed by the same scream and convulsions; from the twentieth to fiftieth both gradually became *weaker; the latter* indeed had degenerated into a sort of shivering. After the fiftieth, both ceased: the criminal's head *fell* to one side, and though each touch of the knout brought with it a convulsive shudder, he seemed to be perfectly unconscious of pain.

"The punishment concluded, the chief executioner took some instruments from his bag, and with them marked the malefactor on the forehead, on each cheek and on the chin. This, I understand, was merely a form typical of branding, which, as well as slitting the nostrils, was always *inflicted upon* a knouted criminal, until the humanity of the Emperor Alexander prompted him to abolish both practices. The marks are now made with a cold instrument, and are, I believe, easily effaced.

"*The criminal's back now* exhibited a horrid spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, of a deep crimson hue; yet still, mangled as it was, no blood ran from it. A common cart having been drawn into the square, the executioners untied the strap by which the malefactor was fastened to the stake, and with the assistance of the gen-d'armes, carried him to and placed him in the cart, throwing his shirt lightly upon him, then his caftan, then a mat over all.—

When removed from the stake, he was quite insensible; so much so, that I did not suppose he would survive till he reached the hospital; but I was mistaken; for upon observing him attentively, after being placed in the cart, I perceived that he had so far recovered as to attempt to *move one arm.* I could not observe any surgeon attending the execution; nor indeed would it have been of any consequence, as the number of stripes is specified, and whatever happens, they must be administered.

"He was driven off to the prison with the same guards and attendants as at first; the whole affair, from the arrival till the departure of the criminal, not exceeding twenty minutes. What became of him afterwards, I could not learn; but I have little doubt that in a few days he died from the fever and mortification that were likely, or rather certain, to follow such severe injury. On the event of his recovery, he would be sent *to end his life in the mines* of Siberia, and this could scarcely be called the least part of his punishment.—Such is the knout."

AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

It has been remarked by Mr. Knight, that "the palate which relishes fruit, is seldom pleased *with strong fermented liquors; and as* feeble causes, continually acting, ultimately produce extensive effects, the supplying the public with fruit, at a cheap rate, would have a tendency to operate favourably, both on the moral and physical health of the people." This sentiment we think is a correct one, and hence, and prudently *of the pleasure of having a supply* of good fruit for domestic use, it becomes a kind of duty for the farmer, and those whose situation will admit it, to cultivate fruit trees. The real benefactors of mankind, at St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before; and *to fertilize, beautify, and improve his farm,* should be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial and bountiful soil; and in few ways can this desirable object be attained more certainly and effectually, than by planting trees either of forest or fruit, as circumstances may require.

To a person who has occasion to visit any part of our state, the evidence is forced upon him at every step, that on this point our farmers are very negligent. There are orchards it is true, but too often the fruit is of the most inferior quality, being well adapted for neither cider, domestic use, or feeding; and the fact being apparently entirely overlooked, that good fruit is in the end always the cheapest, and that but *a little money or time is* asked to secure this result.

In procuring fruit trees for planting, great care should be taken to procure those only of the most valuable qualities, reference being had to the use to which the fruit is to be applied. "Whatever variety or species of fruit tree is wanted, *choose those that are vigorous* and straight, and of a healthy appearance. Whether they have been grafted or budded, be careful to select those that have been worked on young stocks. Grafts or buds inserted into old, crooked, or stunted stocks, seldom succeed well, and are more liable to diseases than others.—Trees that are healthy, have always a smooth, clean, shining bark; such as are mossy, or have a thick, rough, wrinkled bark, should be rejected." It is always better to pay a good price for trees grafted, or budded when young, and of which the kind and quality are known, than to plant cheap ungrafted trees, with an idea of improving the fruit afterwards, as in this way several years are always lost to the planter, and where proper precautions are used *there is little* to apprehend from a failure in the transplanting of trees.

The spring of the year is the best time for removing and planting trees, though the operation may be safely *performed in the fall* of the year, after the circulation of the sap has mostly ceased. In taking up trees, the roots should be injured or bruised as little as possible, and they should be kept moist until they are placed in the ground. Much of the future growth and health of the tree depends on the mode of setting, and of course the nature of the ground should be considered in determining this point. If the ground is light and rich, a hole large enough to receive without cramping the roots, is all that is required; but if the soil is poor, or *hard* and difficult for roots to penetrate, the hole should be made large, and instead of throwing back the dirt dug out, *when setting the tree,* good rich mould should be used, even if we are obliged to procure it at some distance, *as the* rapidity and certainty of growth will more than compensate the trouble. In planting trees it is very necessary they should be secured against the action of the wind, as a motion of the tree is apt to prevent the fine fibres or spongioles from fixing themselves in the soil, and thus the death of the tree is caused. Stakes may be used until the roots become firm, or the top may be cut off until the roots left when taken up, give it sufficient firmness.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A HANDSOME PREMIUM.

The Executive Committee of the *American Temperance Union,* as we learn from the February number of their Journal, have offered a premium of *One Hundred Dollars* "for the best experiment made in the year 1837, in fattening various animals on Apples—the premium to be awarded by a committee of three farmers, to be hereafter named." Here is a premium worth contending for and we hope many of the readers of this paper will be numbered among the competitors, and that some one of them may obtain the prize.—*Genesee Farmer.*

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 31st, 1837.

ON application by petition of Joseph Nicholson and John F. Nicholson, Executors of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 31st day of March, 1837.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }
March 23. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 28th, 1837.

ON application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, *it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their* claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr
Reg. Wills, A. A County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1837.

CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.
April 6. 6w.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper *is both* cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

March 23.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province of Maryland.
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by
D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.
Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS,
Thursday, April 27, 1837.

☞ NOTICE.

The Friends of the National Administration, in Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, are requested to meet in their several Election Districts, on the *Second Saturday of May next*, to appoint *five* Delegates from each Election District, and five from the city of Annapolis, to meet in Convention at the Patapsco Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, on the *Third Saturday in May next*, at 10 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Congress, and a ticket for the Legislature from Anne-Arundel county.

The friends of the National Administration in the city of Baltimore are requested to co-operate in the nomination of candidates for Congress.

ANNE-ARUNDEL.

POST OFFICE.

The following appointments of Postmasters in this State are announced by the Postmaster General:

James Johnson, Kingston, Somerset Co.
Hy. M. Hannon, Pomonkey, Charles Co.
Jno. B. Norris, Port Tobacco, Charles Co.
Jno. J. Heckhart, Perryville, Cecil Co. new office.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This magnificent building was opened on Tuesday last for the inspection of the public, and was visited by large numbers of the ladies and gentlemen of the town. The splendor of this edifice, the beauty of its architecture, and the elegance of the decorations excited universal admiration.

The pews were sold on Wednesday last, and some of them brought, we understand, between 7 and $800, others sold as low as 3 and $400 a piece.

It is to be consecrated on the 26th inst. at which time, it is presumed, that many persons will be present to witness the ceremony.

The arrival of Bishop England has been announced in the Baltimore papers, and as many other Bishops are on their way to attend the Provincial Council to be held in that place, it is probable that many of them will be present at the consecration of the church —*Frederick Herald.*

SURGERY.

The Lexington, Ky. Intelligencer mentions that Dr. Dudley, of that city, performed his one hundred and fortieth operation for the removal of the stone, in that city, on the 7th inst. But a few days before he performed a similar operation in forty seconds. In the present case the patient was a man of 24 years of age, who had been the subject of this excruciating malady since his infancy. "The circumstances attending the operation were not altogether usual.—The construction of the parts through which the stone was extracted, was remarkably contracted and deep. Yet in a minute and a half a calculus was removed, that weighed seven hundred and sixty grains, and measured five and four inches in its long and short circumference."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Friday, April 21.

THE SLAVE CASE.

The examination of witnesses was resumed in this case, yesterday, the courtroom being crowded with auditors, most of them coloured people. The Recorder suggested the propriety of proceeding with closed doors, but this being objected to by the counsel for the defendant, such as chose were admitted.

Before proceeding with the witnesses, the defendant's counsel read the affidavit of Dr. Allender, the claimant, on which the man was arrested, and in which the time of his flight from Maryland is stated to be April 1832; the counsel insisted that the claimant should be held strictly to this date, while the claimant's counsel gave notice that he should prove it a clerical error.

The witnesses examined were all produced by the claimant. They were Thomas Mezick and Walter Price, brothers-in-law of Dr. Allender, James D. Allender, his brother, Arthur McGinnis and David Williams, now residents in New York, but formerly in Baltimore. They all swore very positively to the identity of Dixon, or as they called him, Jake (Jacob) Ellis, and as positively to the fact of his having been a slave of the *late Dr. Allender, father of the* claimant, until some time in 1831. They all recognised him the moment they saw him, after his arrest. Mr. Allender swore to a peculiar mark on the abdomen of the defendant, which he had frequently noticed when they were bathing together. Dr. Allender, the claimant, being examined as to this mark, by consent of parties, corroborated his brother's description of it.

The Recorder took occasion to say, that he had examined the person of the defendant, with reference to the mark, but did not say whether he had or had not found it to exist as described. In this, we conceive, he acted properly; it is his duty to hear *all* the testimony, pro and con, before he gives or intimates an opinion, or discloses any fact within his own knowledge. The existence or non-existence of the mark may be explained away.

After the examination of these witnesses, the case was adjourned until Monday. Another attempt was made to rescue the prisoner, by two coloured men, one named Griffith the other Palmer. It was not successful, although made in the midst of several hundred coloured persons, none of whom attempted to interfere. In the course of the scuffle between these two and the officers, one of the latter, Waldron, had a severe blow on the head from a white-wash brush, inflicted by Griffith, who was himself felled by one of the spectators. Boodnot, the officer, drew a pistol upon Griffith, but it missed fire.

Griffith and Palmer were arrested and committed to prison.

THE SHIP WESTCHESTER.

We learn from Portsmouth, that the fire on board the Westchester was extinguished on Tuesday evening. She had previously been scuttled. Towards evening the hatches were taken off, and holes cut in the deck, and the engines played in upon her. It is said her lower deck and several of her beams are burnt through, and the upper deck much damaged. On Wednesday hands were employed in pumping her out, and discharging her cotton.

FAR WEST.

LAKE TRAVERSE, 1836.

A PRAIRIE ON FIRE!

Leaving the scene of my extreme rambles in the Far West, I proceeded over a beautiful rolling country designated on the maps as "Coteau des Prairie," a ridge about 1000 feet above the river St. Peters, and reached this place, the American Fur Company's old trading post.

We have met with several adventures, and among the rest came near being roasted alive in a Prairie Fire. I have a mind to describe it to you. Pliny did not die more gloriously in the crater of Vesuvius, than your humble servant *might have done* in a Prairie Fire! It is worth travelling ten thousand miles to be an actor in a scene so sublime.

About an hour before sunset we spied a cloud of vapor in the direction we were travelling, rising gradually from the earth, and spreading itself to the right and left as far as the eye could reach.

It resembled, at first, a fog. I have seen rise from that great waste the Pontine marshes, and pass over the Mediterranean in light columns of a feathery form, until it was lost in the higher altitude of light. After a half hour's progress it acquired a greater density, and, like a London smoke, extended itself over the whole heavens. Suddenly the sun, which had partially illuminated the sky, sunk below the horizon over the Rolling Prairie country, in which we were travelling, and all the light became instantaneously transferred to the east, in these clouds which became brighter and were driven before the wind towards us.

Until then I had regarded it as a phenomenon of the atmosphere, but the glare of light increased fast, the air became heated and suffocating, as the wind bore it directly upon us.—The Indians, who were from advance, fell back and announced the Prairie on fire, and that it was fast approaching us. At first there was a *general consternation among the whole party.* I was alarmed, and demanded through a half breed, who spoke a few words of Canadian French, what was to be done.

Our Pioneer, the old Chief "Whirling Thunder," gave instant orders for the whole party to form a line, which every one obeyed, galloping away to the right and left, and dismounting some ten or fifteen rods apart. In five minutes every one had struck a fire, and applied a torch to the tall dry grass of the Prairie, which was soon borne before the wind with terrific fury in the direction we had come from, snapping and flying into the air like small rockets. The glare and heat of the fire advancing in the other direction increased every moment; our horses became restive, snorting and exhibiting the greatest terror, as it came crackling and streaming in the air before the wind, which had increased to a perfect hurricane.

At this moment the fire we had kindled advanced slowly against the wind, and from which we were retreating to avoid the flames and heat. The Prairie over which it had passed, being but a sheet of flames, gradually diminishing, however, in brightness. Here we were between two fires, and both advancing towards us, though that against the wind was slower and less intense, but both extended to the right and left to an immense distance. The one before the wind we since ascertained to have been about 42 miles wide, and to have run a distance of 170 miles, crossing the streams by the force of the wind. This scene, in connection with the perilous situation in which we were placed, was grand beyond the power of description. Thousands of buffalo, deer and wild fowl were bounding and flying in every direction around us, which, added to the noise of the elements, sounded like the clashing encounter of hostile armies. I have stood within the convulsed crater of Vesuvius during a night eruption, and seen a thousand travellers and visitors flying with lighted torches gleaming in the distance, before the fiery waves of a torrent of lava. I have seen the deep flood of the Niagara leap from its rocky heights into the foaming abyss below; and the rushing avalanche tumble from the glaciers of the Alps, carrying desolation and dismay to the inhabitants of the valleys below—but to witness a vast *Prairie in the Far, Far West on fire, is a* scene more grand and thrilling.

'Tis vain to draw a picture of this night on the Prairie, when earth and air were one complete blaze of light—a perfect whirlwind of fire and flames, and the wild beasts were driven *en masse* from their hiding places.

The heat becoming intense, the *old Chief* gave the signal for retreat, by a wild whoop which was echoed by the whole of the Indians, though half lost amid the noise of the elements. It was instantly obeyed by all forcing with much difficulty our horses through the conflagration we had kindled, and continuing to ride for about three miles at full speed, until we reached a high ridge where the grass had been light, and was soon consumed. In other places it was often from four to ten feet in height.

Here we encamped for the night, amidst clouds of smoke, nearly suffocating, and which rose so thick as to shut out the glorious scene we had before witnessed, and how much more romantic to be between two fires, than chat among the embers of *one.*

The following morning when the party were all mounted, on our *singed horses*, with smoky faces, dresses and blankets, there being but a shade of difference in the complexion between the white and red man, I could but laugh heartily at the exhibition, as we galloped off in Indian file.

Never was a party better dressed for a Carnival masquerade. There was something wild, a picturesque beauty in such images as we were, under this smoky disguise, for the two first days, particularly while travelling over this wide desolation. There was a peculiar adaptation of looks to the brown burnt sod on our trail. This fire had swept through forest and field, consuming the young trees, and the few autumn flowers which now stud the Prairies; and I felt satisfied that we owed our lives to the resolution and coolness of the old Chief, for I should have been burned to a modern Mummy had I not have been rescued by the foresight of "Old Whirling Thunder."

Yours, J. H. B.

A correspondent of that eminently useful and well conducted paper, the United States Gazette of Philadelphia, writing from York, states that a custom is growing into use in that town and its vicinity, which furnishes admirable exercises for pupils in schools. He says that the teachers take their scholars on excursions for the purpose of collecting plants, minerals, &c of which they make drawings and write descriptions — There certainly can be no better plan for imparting knowledge than the one alluded to. Its first effect is to teach the young to think and to apply practically the knowledge they pick up in books. One may read of plants and study works on mineralogy containing long details of genera, species, and classes, without being enabled to do more than repeat by heart the hard names with which they abound; but when a plant, for instance, is met with in our walks and we can at once place it in its appropriate relation and run over in our minds the peculiarities for which it may be remarkable, the impression is such as not to be forgotten easily. In addition to all this, when we sit down and trace the resemblance of a flower from nature, and pourtray its leaves, its petals and its stem, the fancy is delighted, whilst a facility is acquired in the exquisite art of drawing or painting. Or should we meet with a mineral and be induced to take up our pen and commit to paper a little history of its characteristics, how it may be made available to the wants of man and subservient to the purposes of art, it imparts to us a facility in arranging and setting forth our thoughts, not to be acquired in any other way. How frequently do we hear children when required to write compositions, as they are called, exclaim "what shall I write about—I don't know what to say." In the mode proposed all this difficulty is overcome; for every flower that blushes in the sunshine or mineral production that gives back its refracted ray, is a theme on which the wisest may descant with pleasure and the youngest with delight.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

By the Steam-packet George Washington, Capt. Nock, arrived at Savannah, April 13, from Garey's Ferry, via Jacksonville, the editors of the Georgian have received the Jacksonville Courier of Thursday last. Extracts from it will be found subjoined.

In addition, we learn from passengers in the Geo. Washington, that an express from Gen. Jesup, arrived at Jacksonville on Thursday last, with dates of the 7th, but nothing definite was gleaned from him. One of the indefinite reports was that neither Philip nor Osceola had come in, nor was Abraham in camp when the express left.

Gen. Jesup, it is said, advises the citizens not to return to their homes until he announces that it would be safe, and, to prevent collisions in regard to property of the whites in the hands of the Indians which would probably lead to renewed hostilities, Gen. J. it is reported, will not permit any citizen to approach within 15 miles of his encampment.

The intelligence from Tomoka is far from encouraging, and we are, we confess, at some loss to divine the cause of Gen. Hernandez's movement, unless it is in pursance of orders received from Gen Jesup, based on information which has not been divulged to the public. Perhaps the dilatory course of many, with their failure to comply with the articles of the capitulation; or their appearance, in some force, at Tomoka, has caused the movement.

Time will inform us. Until then we must be content to hope that Florida will soon be delivered of a race, who have hitherto retarded her prosperity, and destroyed the cherished happiness of her enterprising population.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH.
Fort Dade, March 29th, 1837.

COLONEL—I enclose you a copy of the capitulation entered into by the chiefs of the Seminole Nation in behalf of themselves and the nation, which it would perhaps be well to have published in the papers of the Territory for the information of the people.

By one of the articles you will observe that the Indians are to remove to the South of the Hillsborough river, by the 1st April—The chiefs, I am sure are anxious to fulfil their engagements, but there are no doubt many parties of Indians strolling over the country, regardless of the authority of the chiefs. They should be *driven out, and I have to request* that you keep your territorial troops as actively employed as possible in scouring the country, within the settlements confided to your protection. I will give similar instructions of Lt. Col. Crane.

There is no disposition on the part of the great body of the Indians to renew hostilities; and they will I am sure, faithfully fulfil their engagement if the inhabitants of the territory be prudent; but any attempt to seize their negroes or other property, would be followed by an instant resort to arms. I have some hopes of inducing the Indians and the Indian Negroes to unite in bringing in the negroes taken from the citizens during the war.

I am, Colonel, most respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.
THOS. S. JESUP,
Major Gen. Com'ng.

Col. J. WARREN, Com'ng Florida Militia and Volunteers, Jacksonville, Florida.

From the National Intelligencer of the 20th inst.

JUNIUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Observing in the last number of the New York Albion, that the Scotch newspapers are reviving the inquiry respecting the identity of "Junius," and are pointinge to this country as the probably depository of some evidence that bears upon it. I employ a moment's leisure to explain more fully not only the nature of the evidence, but the degree of importance which may be attached to it.

In 1827, Dr. BREWSTER, now Sir DAVID, showed to a gentleman, now in this country, some of the literary correspondence which his father in law, the celebrated OSSIAN MACPHERSON, as he is called, had with various distinguished individuals. Amongst the rest were letters signed LACHLAN MCLEAN. These were generally written with much vigor of style. The metaphors and figures in which they abounded were always forcible, and often quite remarkable for their beauty. Sir DAVID pointed out several passages which had struck him, both in their structure and language, as being almost identical with others found in the letters of Junius; and what gave greater interest to his similarity was that the hand writing bore an equally singular resemblance to the fac similes of the MSS. of Junius, as published in Woodfall's edition.

Having communicated the impression these letters had made upon him, one of his friends pointed out to him a passage in Galt's Life of West, which greatly excited his inclination to investigate the affair. From this passage it appears that Governor HAMILTON, of Pennsylvania, calling upon West, the painter, one morning in London, West showed him the attack upon the King, which had that morning appeared in Woodfall's newspaper. On reading it, Hamilton exclaimed that he knew the author; that certain passages and epigrammatic expressions in it he had seen before, and that the author was that scoundrel Lachlan McLean, who once resided in Philadelphia, and who had at that time made a violent attack upon him, then governor of the state of Pennsylvania, in a Philadelphia paper.

This circumstance had induced Sir DAVID to inquire what had been the ostensible existence and movements of LACHLAN MCLEAN during that period embraced by the letters of Junius, and the result upon his mind was almost equal to conviction that McLean was the author of those letters. That he was a powerful writer, and that he wrote in the style of Junius, he had sufficient proofs in his own possession. Then here were the remarkable facts, that he had been under-Secretary of State of Lord Shelburne, had been sent on a lucrative mission to India, at the very period Junius announces his own retirement, and had perished on a second voyage to India, in the Swallow Packet, together with probably some written evidences, that, had he died a natural death, might have ere this cleared up the suspicion; for after all, it is but a suspicion, and was so regarded by others at the time, especially Sir Walter Scott, Lord Minto, and Mr. Jeffroy, to whom the gentleman, that Sir David had shown Macpherson's correspondence to, had mentioned the affair; and they, after seeing the letters of Lachlan McLean, concurred in opinion that Sir David was on a wrong scent. This opinion, too, was expressed in such a decided manner as to awaken a thought in the gentleman's mind that they were among the initiated few who knew who was the author of the letters of Junius.

It was agreed, however, on all hands, that on the return of this person to America, he should make some enquiries in Philadelphia about Lachlan McLean, and the newspaper attacks upon Governor Hamilton. This was industriously done. Assisted by others, all the accessible files of the newspapers published during the government of Hamilton were examined, and nothing was found. Some information, however, respecting Lachlan McLean, was collected; the late Bishop White, then a boy at school, remembered him. He was an Irishman, and a Surgeon in the Army, and kept a small apothecary's shop near Second street and Market. Some officer in Otway's regiment had given offence to one of the citizens, and Governor Hamilton espoused the cause of the citizen. This drew forth the keen pen of McLean, who defended the officer, and was very severe on the Governor. It was an affair which created much excitement in Philadelphia. It is barely possible that some light may be thrown on the subject, if the descendants of Governor Hamilton would examine the papers they have preserved, and which once were very numerous.

After the affair with Hamilton he returned to England, became the intimate of Burke and other literary men of the day. About this time, (1771,) he wrote a defence of the Ministry, which is not extant, unless some copy has been preserved in the United States. It was on the subject of the Falkland Isles. In 1772, Lord North gave him the collectorship of the port of Philadelphia, when he came out again. He returned to England in 1773. It deserves attention, that during this interval Junius did not write.

F.

From the same, of the 22d instant.

Sharing in common with the literary world the curiosity which is entertained in relation to the authorship of the celebrated letters of "Junius," the writer of this article has read with some interest the communication of your correspondent "F" on that subject; and, believing it is in his power to contribute some information in aid of the efforts which are making to unveil the "great unknown," asks the use of your columns for the following statement:

Having occasion to refer to the original indictments in one of the inferior Courts of Pennsylvania, during the period of Gov. Hamilton's administration, of which the writer had charge, his attention was forcibly drawn to the peculiar character of the writing, and especially as being manuscripts which seemed familiar. After several days' efforts to call to mind where and when he had seen it, it occurred to him that it resembled the *fac similes* given in Woodfall's edition of the letters of JUNIUS. The book was procured, and a close and minute comparison instituted, as well by the writer as by several others qualified by habit to judge, which resulted in a conviction that, so far as such evidence is entitled to weight in establishing the author, nothing can be more conclusive. In its general character, (and there are many specimens,) and in all the marks and characteristics which distinguish the fac similes, the resemblance is wonderfully perfect. Who the writer was, could not be ascertained; but it is presumed to have been some one connected with the family of Mr. CHEW, who is believed to have been the Attorney General at the time.

M.

FOREIGN.

Offices of the Com. Advertiser, Gazette and Post,
NEW YORK, April 24—3 P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship George Washington, Capt. Britton, arrived below this *morning from Liverpool*, whence she sailed on the 24th of March. We have not yet received our papers, but are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. for several letters, and a copy of the London Morning Chronicle of March 23.

The American merchants have joined in a *bond to the Bank of England, whereby they* have obtained the requisite relief for the present emergency.

An agent of the Bank of the United States was in London, and was actively engaged in facilitating the arrangements on foot. It will be seen that the Bank of the United States is authorized to draw immediately for £2,000,000.

It is understood that the George Washington brings back protested bills only to the amount of about £30 000.

The British forces under Gen. Evans, in Spain, had received a severe check on the 16th, and been compelled to retreat to St. Sebastian, with a loss of about 1000 killed and wounded, as admitted by Gen Evans, in his despatch. Gen. Evans had advanced to Hernani, and was preparing to assault that place, when the Carlists attacked him.

The blame is thrown upon the Spanish troops, acting in concert with the British, and still more upon Espartero, who allowed a large body of Carlists to gain Hernani, and reinforce the garrison. The Carlists were much elated by their success. Their loss in the engagement was also very severe.

The pregnancy of the Queen of Portugal was publicly announced on the 26th of February.

The bandit Schubry, who has committed such ravages on the Hungarian frontier, shot himself, about the first of March, being desperately wounded in an engagement with a party of Hulans.

The celebrated Abbe de Pradt is dead.

LIVERPOOL, 23d March.

"We had an exceedingly miserable cotton market at the beginning of the present week, and though there has been some revival since, prices are barely as high as on the 17th instant. The week's sale are 17,000 bales, and there has *been speculation to the amount of 3000 bales.* The belief that a lasting arrangement had been made by the government and the bank, to assist the London houses who have lately been in danger, has given a better tone to confidence, and we hope that such an arrangement has really been completed. The accounts this evening however, are not so favourable. It is probable you may know direct more than we can at present learn.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Monday evening, the 17th instant, suddenly, JOSEPH BREWER, Esq., of the Treasury Department, aged 68 years. He was a native of Annapolis, Maryland, and for many years a citizen of Georgetown. Apparently in perfect health, he was in the act of giving utterance to his gratitude to God for that blessing, when, almost in the moment, he died.—The sincere and general sympathy this sudden visitation excited among the citizens of the town, who have known him so long, was a gratifying evidence of the esteem and respect in which the deceased was held, and which, in truth, he well merited by the piety and integrity of his life.—*Georgetown Metropolitan.*

FOR SALE,

A FEMALE SERVANT for a term of years—Enquire at this office.
April 27.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
B. J. COWMAN, Clk.
April 27.

SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an Election for Nine Directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing year, will be held at the Hotel of Swann & Iglehart, in Annapolis, on MONDAY the 1st day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
RICH'D. J. COWMAN, Treasurer.
April 27.

35,291 Dollars!

To buy, or not to buy—that is the question,
Whether 'tis better for a man to suffer
The boorishness of duns, or take a
Ticket in the scheme below, and
By so doing end it—To buy, to draw,
And, with a PRIZE to say we end the
Purse-ache, and a thousand other
Inconveniences the poor is heir to,
Is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.
CLASS No. 4, for 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, April 29, 1837.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Rich and Splendid Scheme.

1	prize of	$35,294
1	prize of	11,764
1	prize of	6,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,500
1	prize of	2,361
50	prizes of	1,000
50	prizes of	250
50	prizes of	200
63	prizes of	150
63	prizes of	100
Lowest prize		10

Tickets, $10—Hlf. $5—Qrs. $2 50.

Tickets and Shares for sale at
F. M. JARBOE'S
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church street, Annapolis.)
April 27

DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent to a punctual Tenant, the HOUSE now occupied by Mrs. Matilda Cowman. Possession given on the first of May.

It is expected that each applicant will come prepared to give approved security for the payment of the rent, quarterly.

G. WELLS.
April 20. 3w.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY 10th May, at 12 o'clock M. at the Court House door in Prince Frederick Town, Calvert county, all the real estate of Thomas W. Harris, deceased, remaining unsold, consisting of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

513 ACRES OF LAND,

situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorised to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees.
CHARLES F. MAYER, }

The creditors of Thomas W. Harris, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, legally authenticated, in the Chancery office within four months from the day of sale.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees.
CHARLES F. MAYER, }
April 20.—ts.

MR. CHARLES DUMAS,

PROFESSOR of Modern Languages in St. John's College, has the honour to inform the Gentlemen of Annapolis, that in consequence of the request made to him to teach the art of FENCING, Mr. Dumas will open and begin a Class in

FENCING,

at his Room, as soon as he will have formed a Class of Ten Gentlemen.

For terms and particulars apply at Mr. D's. Room, West street, next door to the Office of N. Brewer, Jr. Esq. from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }

ST. MARY'S HALL,

GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY,
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. ASA EATON, D. D.," as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. SUSAN EATON, as Matron, and Miss ELLEN ROTTON, as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance From this charge, twenty-five per cent will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the church*. Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen.—Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils Pupils who remain will be charged $12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above,—for instruction in the French language, $7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,)—in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under *whose direction all purchases are to be made*, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is *particularly requested to the following points:*—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish *the domestic character*. It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. ASA EATON, D D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

**From the Rev Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia*

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. EATON, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connexions in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar Institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned—for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian seek a Christian Parents education.

†From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss ROTTON and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, will be opened on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Banking House of the Farmers Bank of Maryland in the city of Annapolis, at the Compting Room of A. & J Ellicott in the city of Baltimore, and at the Store of Amos A. Williams at Savage Village, in Anne-Arundel county, and will be continued open until Wednesday the 3d day of May next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. of each day.

The charter requires that one dollar shall be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

AMOS A. WILLIAMS,
LEONARD IGLEHART,
A. RANDALL,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
GEORGE WELLS,
ELIAS ELLICOTT.

Annapolis, April 6, 1837.

The Republican, (Annapolis,) the Baltimore Chronicle, Republican, and American, will insert the above twice a week until the 3d of May next.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, his Plantation in South River Neck, containing a little upwards of

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

It is beautifully situated; a particular description of its advantages is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to purchasing. The terms will be accommodating—about one third cash will be required, the balance in one and two years. Should the above Land not be sold by Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, of which notice will be given, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, at the hour of eleven o'clock. For further information apply to the subscriber at his residence.

THOS. N. STOCKETT.
April 6. ts.

ONE YARD OF LIST REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Upper Marlboro', Prince-George's county, on Tuesday the 10th instant, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JOHN MITCHELL, aged about 18 years. He had on when he went away a gray cloth Coat, gray carinett Pantaloons, and black cloth vest. He is a tall, slender, well built youth, with freckled face, and light auburn hair. When I last heard from him he was in the city of Annapolis. I hereby forewarn my brethren of the craft and other persons from employing him, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who disregard this notice. The above reward will be given if brought home.

JOSEPH FOWLER.
April 20.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 11th, 1837.

ON application by petition of John S. Sellman, Administrator of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1837.

JOHN S. SELLMAN. Adm'r.
April 13. 6w.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1837.

A.

Rev. Henry Aiesquith,
Robert Annan.

B.

Dr. H. Brewer,
Wm. N. Baker,
Robt. Jas. Brent,
Dr. Brook,
Dr. Jno. E. Berry,
Samuel Burn, (2)
Henry Brune,
Major Isaac D. Beall,
John Brewer,
David Barnum,
Dr. Thomas E. Bond,
Thos. E. Buchanan,
Absalom Belmear,
Susan Brewer,
Wm. H. Bartley,
Geo. G. Bolt, (2)
Charles C. Brice,
Dennis Boyd,
Gustavus Barber,
Miss Betty Beard.

C.

William Caton,
Elizabeth Carr,
B. Crapster,
Sarah Caldwell,
Richard Cubbs,
Mr. Cherries,
Samuel Chamberlaine,
Richard Cromwell, (2)
Concordia Lodge,
James Cheney,
Albert Constable,
Honble. D. Claude,
Danl. Caulk,
Sarah Cross,
Capt. Carney,
Sarah A. Camden,
Rachel Collingwood,
Walter Cross,
Henry Coulter, (2)
James C. Carpenter,
John Carr, (2)
John Collinson,
James W. Chaney,
Philip Clayton,
John G. Chapman,
John H. B. Charles.

D.

Thomas Duckett,
Dr. Duckett,
Henry Dirnall,
Saml. Deale,
Saml. Day,
Professor Ducatel,
Dr. Alexander Duvall,
Howard M. Duvall,
Capt. Delano,
Ann H. Danvers,
Edward Dorsey,
Dr. Thos. R. Ditty,
Thos. H. Dorsey,
Caleb Dorsey,
Mrs. Sally Dorsey,
Hammond Dorsey,
Rebecca Dorsey,
J. W. Duvall,
George Dunn, (3)

E.

Gen. Thomas Emory, (2)
Hugh W. Evans.

F.

Alexander Falls,
Capt. W. Frazer,
Joshua M. Falkner.

G.

H. H. Goldsborough, (2)
Jonas Green,
Peter Giles,
Wm. Gwynn,
John C. Groome,
Thos. C. Gant,
James I. Gray.

H.

Washington Hall,
Wm. Harwood, (2)
James Hooper of T.
Samuel Harris & Co.
Rev. Hector Humphreys,
Capt. Hobbs,
Richd. S. Hardesty,
Capt. James Hickerson,
Dr. Wm. B. Hebbard,
Eliza Hopkins,
James H. Holliday,
P. H. Hopkins,
Thos. Hindes.
Jesse Holliday,
James S. Holland,
Isaac H. Hopkins,
Mary Hayden, (2)
Thos. Handy,
H. Hughes,
Mrs. Ellen Harper, (2)
Dr. James Harper, [2]
Dr. Harper,
Jacob Hurst, [2]
J. Hutton, [2]
Sarah Ann Hyde,
Dr. Hamilton S. Hawkins,
Eleanor Hopkins,
M. E. Harrison,

J.

Richd B. Jacobs,
Elizabeth Jacobs,
Wm. Jones,
Thos. Ireland,
Leonard Iglehart,
Wm. Johnston,
James Iglehart,
Madame Seguin Nin Jesut.
F. M. Jarboe, (42)

K.

Thos. D. Kennedy,
Patrick Karnes,
Thomas R. Kent,
John H. Kennard,
John Knighton,
Barnett Kitts.

L.

Miss Sarah A. Lusby,
Dr Upton Lawrence,
Mr. Edward Lee,
John Lee,
P. G. Lechleitner,
Davy Lockerman,
Wm. League, [2]
Secretary Grand Lodge,
Stephen Lee,
Andrew Lamb, [2]
Mrs. Ann Lamdin,
Mrs. P. A. Lovely.

M.

George W. McCullough,
E. T. Massey,
Rev. George McIlhenny,
Joseph T. Mitchell [2]
Wm. McDonald,
Capt. Andrew Mariner,
Capt. Charles Manship,
Ministers and Churches,
Charles McCarty,
Col. Joseph D. Merrick,
James Moss,
Gen. Wm. H. Marriott,
John V. L. McMahon,
Bushrod W. Marriott,
Mrs. Elizabeth Mace,
Gilbert Murdock, (2)
Wm. McNier, (8)

O.

J. J. Owen.

P.

James Plummer,
Samuel Parrot,
Joseph M. Palmer,
Mr. Peaco,
G. A. Perdicarris,
Wm. Price,
David Potts,
Walter Phelps,
Mrs. Phelps,
Wm. A. Patterson,
Rev. John Poisal,
Thos. G. Pratt.

Q.

Joseph Queen,
Elinor Queen.

R.

Charles Redick,
Mr. Reed,
Alley Reuben,
John Rhin,
Wm. Ritchey.

S.

Samuel W. Spence, [2]
Capt. Joseph Sewell,
Andrew Slicer,
Mrs. Ann Stockett, [2]
Julia M. Sears,
Wm. B. Stephenson,
Miss Susan Selvey,
B. Smith,
Mr. Segar,
Mrs. Emeline Smith, [2]
Wm. A. Spencer,
Lewis N. Sewell,
Benjamin Simmes,
Francis Simmes,
John Smith,
Mr. John Smith,
Rebecca Sewell,
Charles Stewart, [3]
Dr. John H. Sellman,
Capt. J. Sands,
Mr. Swain.

T.

Lewis Tydings,
Mary Terry,
Wm. Thompson,
Eleanor Thompson,
Mrs. Thompson,
Chary Benan Teackle,
J. M. Tate,
Thos. Toulear.

W.

Rev. Mr. Woodley,
Nathan Warfield,
Charles B. White,
Capt. John Wilson,
Caleb White,
James White,
Elijah Wells, [2]
Joseph White,
Edward Williams,
John W. Whittington, [2]
Henry Weeks, [3]

Y.

Frederick E. Burland.

April 6 R. J. CRABB, P. M.

...ion in the hour of danger. On you... e future glory of our country, and the ...of her time honored institutions.—...se, declaring that as long as the veins ...a my body; as long as the Bunker ...ment continues to rise, and to ascend ...ple, I will stick to the doctrines of ... which I have this day avowed.

...RUSTEES' SALE.

...tue of a decree of the Court of ...cery of Maryland, the subscribers ...es, will offer at Public Sale on ...SDAY 10th May, at 12 o'clock M. ...urt House door in Prince Frederick ...alvert county, all the real estate of ...W. Harris deceased, remaining unsisting of the tract or parcel of land ... the said Thomas W. Harris resid... a lifetime, and at the time of his ...ntaining about

...3 ACRES OF LAND,

... Calvert county, and distant about ... a half miles from Lower Marlbo... This farm is said to be well adapted ...rowth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats ...acco; has on it a comfortable Dwel... all the necessary out houses.

...TERMS OF SALE ARE—one third ...rchase money to be paid in cash on ...f sale, or ratification thereof by the ...or, one third in twelve months, and ...ce in two years from the day of sale, ...aser giving bonds with approved se... secure the payment of the purchase ...vith interest from the day of sale. ...ayment of the purchase money, the ...are authorised to convey the proper... purchaser in fee simple

...RVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees.
...LES F. MAYER, }

...editors of Thomas W. Harris, late ...rt county, deceased, are hereby no... file their claims, legally authentica... Chancery office within four months ... day of sale.

...RVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees.
...LES F. MAYER, }
20.—ts

...YARD OF LIST REWARD.

...AWAY from the subscriber living Upper Marlboro', Prince-George's ... Tuesday the 10th instant, an in...pprentice to the Tailoring business, ...OHN MITCHELL, aged about 18 ... He had on when he went away a ...h Coat, gray casinett Pantaloons, ...k cloth vest. He is a tall, slender, ...t youth, with freckled face, and light ...air. When I last heard from him ... the city of Annapolis. I hereby ... my brethren of the craft and other ... from employing him, as I am deter... enforce the law against all who dis... his notice. The above reward will ... if brought home.

JOSEPH FOWLER.
0.

...TE OF MARYLAND, SC.

...ndel County, Orphans Court,
April 11th, 1837.

...plication by petition of John S Sell... Administrator of Samuel Maynard, ...ne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ...at he give the notice required by ...creditors to exhibit their claims a... said deceased, and that the same ...ed once in each week, for the space ...ccessive weeks, in one of the news... inted in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

...ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

...f the subscriber of Anne-Arundel ...ath obtained from the Orphans Court ... Arundel County, in Maryland, letters ...istration on the personal estate of ...Maynard, late of Anne Arundel coun... ...ed All persons having claims a... ...e said deceased, are hereby warned ...it the same, with the vouchers there... ...e subscriber, at or before the 11th ...October next, they may otherwise by ...xcluded from all benefit of the said ... Given under my hand this 11th day ... 1837.

JOHN S. SELLMAN. Adm'r.
13. 6w.

NOTICE.

Commissioners for Anne Arundel ...nty will meet at the court house in ...y of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the ... of June next, for the purpose of hear... ...peals and making transfers, and trans... the ordinary business of the Levy

By order,
R J. COWMAN, Clk.
1 2... R ...tm.

NOTICE.

... undersigned respectfully apprises his ...ends and the public at large that he ...tend at all times to the preparation of
...EEDS OF MANUMISSION,
...ILLS OF SALE,
...ONDS,
...ETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
...RTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.
... in Church street—nearly opposite the ...otel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

[Maryland] Gazette

[ANNE-ARUNDEL]

[Thursday, April 27, 183]

☞ NOTICE.

The Friends of the National Adm
in Anne-Arundel county, and the c
napolis, are requested to meet in th
Election Districts, on the *Second T*
May next, to appoint five Delegates
Election District, and five from the
napolis, to meet in Convention at th
Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, on the T
day in May next, at 10 o'clock, to no
didates for Congress, and a ticket
gislature from Anne-Arundel county

The friends of the National Adm
in the city of Baltimore are reques
operate in the nomination of can
Congress.

ANNE-ARI

POST OFFICE.

The following appointments of J
in this State are announced by the
General:

James Johnson, Kingston, Somers
Hy. M. Hannon, Pomonkey, Char
Jno. B. Norris, Port Tobacco, Cha
Jno. J. Heckhart, Perryville, Cec
office.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This magnificent building was
Tuesday last for the inspection of
and was visited by large numbers o
and gentlemen of the town. The
this edifice, the beauty of its archit
the elegance of the decorations exc
sal admiration.

The pews were sold on Wednesd
some of them brought, we understa
7 and $800, others sold as low as
a piece.

It is to be consecrated on the
which time, it is presumed, that m
will be present to witness the cerem

The arrival of Bishop England
nounced in the Baltimore papers, a
other Bishops are on their way to
Provincial Council to be held in the
probable that many of them will
the consecration of the church.—*F
rald.*

SURGERY.

The Lexington, Ky. Intelligence
that Dr. Dudley, of that city, perfo
hundred and fortieth *operation for*
of the stone, in that city, on the 7t
a few days before he performed a s
tion in forty seconds. In the pres
patient was a man of 24 years of
been the subject of this excruci
since his infancy. "The circumst
ing the operation were not altoget
The construction of the parts th
the stone was extracted, was rem
trated and deep. Yet in a minu
a calculus was removed, that w
hundred and sixty grains, and meas
four inches in its long and short cir

From the N. Y. Commercial Adve
April 21.

THE SLAVE CASE

The examination of witnesses
in this case, yesterday, the cou
crowded with auditors, most of t
people. The Recorder suggested
of proceeding with closed
objected to by the counsel for
such as chose were admitted.

Before proceeding with the wit
fendant's counsel read the affida
leader, the claimant, on which th
rested, and in which the time of
Maryland is stated to be April 18
set insisted that the claimant sh
strictly to this date, while the cle
sel gave notice that he should pr
cal error.

The witnesses examined were
by the claimant. They were Th
and Walter Price, brothers-in-law
der, James D. Allender, his brother
Gunnis and David Williams, now
New York, but formerly in Balti
all swore very positively to the ide
on, or as they called him, Jake
and as positively to the fact of his
a slave of the late Dr. Allender,
claimant, until some time in 183
recognised him the moment they s
his arrest. Mr. Allender swore
mark on the abdomen of the defe
he had frequently noticed when the
ing together. Dr. Allender, the cl
examined as to this mark, by conse
corroborated his brother's descripti

The Recorder took occasion to
had examined the person of the def
reference to the mark, but did not
he had or had not found it to exist
In this, we conceive, he acted prop
duty to hear *all* the testimony, pro
fore he gives or intimates an opinio
on any fact within *his own know*
existence or non-existence of the
be explained away.

After the examination of these w
case was adjourned until Monday,
tempt was made to rescue the pris
coloured men, one named Griffith
mer. It was not successful, altho
the midst of several hundred color
none of whom attempted to interf
course of the scuffle between these
officers, one of the latter, Waldro
were blow on the head from a white

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure &c &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

THIS periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS, VIZ.

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Pirate and Three Cutters,
Japhet in Search of his Father,	Frank Mildmay,
King's Own,	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25, and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

Saturday News and Bulwer or Marryatt's Novels can be had for $5.

All orders must be addressed, free of postage, to

L. A. GODEY & Co.,

100 Walnut street.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading papers of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard, and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Enquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favorably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Derby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of

DEEDS OF MANUMISSION,
BILLS OF SALE,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.

Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

N. B. Having an approved form of Insolvent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms—for CASH

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

March 22d, 1837.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by *correct simple order.*

By order,

TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

March 23, B... Sw.

The Gazette and Am...an, Baltimore, will publish the above one week for three weeks.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE,
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest —or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been *for cheap reprints*, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an *evidence of our intention and ability* to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number *superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

[A NEW AND]

[Advertisement of the following]

[a cheaper book] [sued from this office] [January. It will] [form for binding] [it will in no way interfere, but it will make] *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the most popular and sought after, but are comparatively dear and which cannot penetrate the interior in any [single half as rapidly as by mail, in which] *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four to six cents*, a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a pleasant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will *remain the same.* But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
48 Carpenter St, Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

[CHAS. G. TAYLOR]

May 8,